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THE BESSEMER ACCELERATING GUN.

We published two weeks ago a description of Mr. Bessemer's proposed gun, and this week we are enabled, by the courtesy of the *Scientific American*, to print the

not exceeding 3,000 pounds to the square inch, and the requisite initial velocity is obtained by making the barrel fifty to sixty feet long. An accelerating cartridge is used, and revolution is imparted to the long shot by

burning powder in it and allowing the gases to escape through discharges tangential to the axis. Figure 1 is the gun seen in perspective; it is made up of a sheet-iron core on which light steel tubes are shrunk. Figure 2 represents a round shot in the chamber, and the chambered steel accelerating cartridge in its rear. The round shot has been turned down for a short distance, to save windage and give greater weight. Figure 5 represents the long shot, and a method of making the steel cartridge serve for the breech. The elongated projectile is further illustrated in figures 6, 7, and 8. Figure 4 is the cartridge, and figure 3 shows one of the joints of the tube.

The *Engineer* is disposed to be satirical about Mr. Bessemer and his gun. It says:

"An arrangement such as this is obviously just the thing for practical warfare. There are only fifty-five cells in the breech-block, and the insertion of 110 wires in 110 holes after the shot has been rammed home, and the work of making the connection between these wires and the cartridges would not occupy any time worth speaking about. Most artillerymen will, we think, join with us in accepting this feature of the invention as perfectly feasible, and well adapted to the exigencies of warfare. As for the contentious individuals who may suggest that the expedient involves the use of a maze of wires which will get entangled and in everybody's way, and render it certain that not more than a couple of discharges could be fired in the hour, we have nothing to say, except that they are opposed to progress, and beneath notice."

"It requires no very special acquaintance with modern artillery, and the difficulties connected with its use, to enable our readers to understand that in its present form the gun must be a failure to all intents and purposes. At the very outset we are met by the fact that Mr. Bessemer has not provided, and cannot by any possibility provide, any means of

on the square inch? Mr. Bessemer may of course make the inner ends of his chambers solid, but this simply involves the destruction of a breech piece with each discharge, and we cannot think that he contemplates this. We shall be told that 'this is a mere matter of detail.' Perhaps so; but it is a detail on which the whole scheme hangs. No one who has seen a heavy gun fired can believe it to be possible for Mr. Bessemer to preserve his cartridges intact, in what is virtually the chase of the gun, until the precise instant of time at which he wishes the ignition of each to take place. We shall make no further comment on his ingenious electrical arrangements except to say that they are not more ingenious than impracticable."

THE ARMY.

ORDERS were issued from the headquarters, Department of the Missouri, October 5, directing Colonel W. B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, with the headquarters and band of that regiment, to proceed from Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, to Fort Hays, Kansas, and take post thereat.

TELEGRAPHIC instructions were sent from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated October 11, 1871, directing Colonel DeL. Floyd-Jones, Third Infantry, upon his arrival at Fort Wallace, Kansas, with the two companies of his regiment lately stationed at Fort Dodge, Kansas, to relieve the detachments of the Third and Fifth Infantry, now guarding the Kansas Pacific Railroad between Fort Wallace, Kansas, and Denver City, C. T., and also directing him not to await the arrival of Company E, Third Infantry, from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, before doing so.

FOR winter quarters the companies of the Sixth Cavalry, with the exception of those to which winter quarters have already been assigned, will take post as follows:

Company A at Fort Riley, Kansas.

" B	" Riley,	"
" C	" Harker,	"
" E	" Scott,	"
" F	" Hays,	"
" G	" Dodge,	"
" H	" Riley,	"
" I	" "	"
" K	" "	"
" L	" "	"

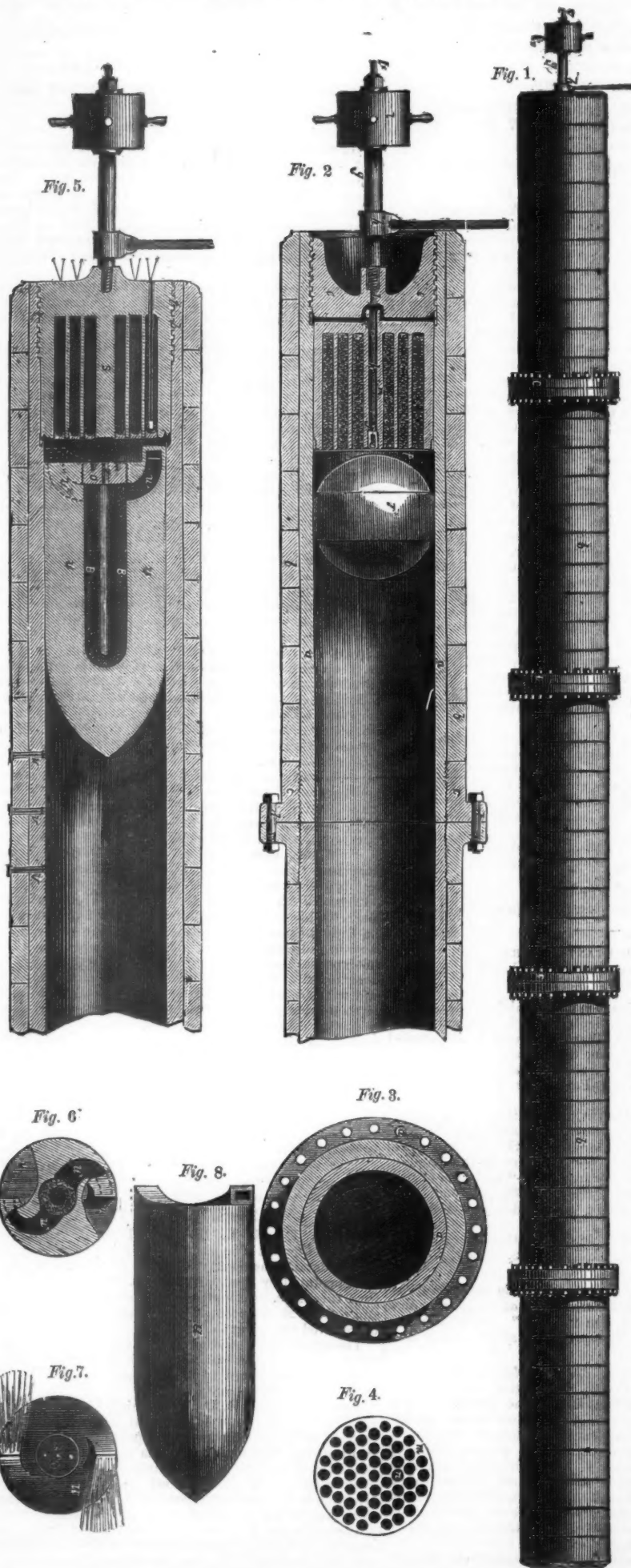
The field officers of the regiment will take post for the coming winter as follows: Colonel James Oakes, Fort Riley, Kansas; Major R. M. Morris, Fort Hays, Kansas; Major C. E. Compton, Fort Harker, Kansas; Major A. K. Arnold, Fort Riley, Kansas. Under the direction of the colonel of the regiment, the field officers and companies mentioned above, with exception of Companies A and E, will be placed en route for their respective posts, so as to reach them at a date not earlier than November 1, or but a few days later. At the time thus specified, Company E will proceed by rail to Southeastern Kansas and relieve Company A, which, on being relieved, will proceed by rail to Fort Riley, Kansas.

ORDERS were issued from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 10, directing Company K, Fifth Infantry, Captain D. H. Brotherton, commanding, to proceed by first train to Chicago, Ill., reporting to Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri. The company was ordered to take seven days rations and a large surplus of camp and garrison equipment, over and above what is required for its own use, with it. The commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was at the same time ordered to detail two companies from those on duty at that post for the same service, taking with them the necessary supply of camp and garrison equipment and rations for twenty days. On the day following, telegraphic instructions were sent directing Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, commanding southeastern Kansas, to send one company of Infantry at once to Chicago. General Sheridan, to whom the preservation of public order in Chicago has been to a large extent committed, presents to the Mayor of that city the following report of his stewardship:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF MISSOURI, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

To His Honor Mayor Mason, Chicago, Ill.:

I respectfully report to your honor the continued peace and quiet of the city. There has been no case of violence since the disaster of Sunday night and Monday morning. The reports in the public press of violence here are without the slightest foundation. There has not been a single case of arson, hanging, or shooting, not even



accompanying wood-cuts, illustrating its peculiarities. We will now merely recapitulate these peculiarities, and refer our readers to our previous description. The gun is intended to use small pressures,

preventing the simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, explosion of all his cartridges. What is to be the nature of the diaphragm intervening between the chase of the gun and the yet unburned powder, which will resist the passage of flame, and a strain of at least 3,000 lbs.

a case of riot, or a street fight. I have no reason for the circulation of such reports. It gives me pleasure to bring to the notice of your Honor the cheerful spirit with which the population of this city have met their losses and suffering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHREKIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

OUR correspondent in Arizona writes us as follows in reference to General Crooke's campaign: "My last letter was from McDowell. Arriving there, unofficial word was received from General Crooke that the Peace Commissioners had come out, and that the war was virtually stopped. Even if the Commissioners had only certain fields of operation, the Indians, if pursued, would of course run on and off these reservations as they saw fit, rendering perfectly useless any work of the troops. Troop F, Third Cavalry, Captain Alex. Moore, was sent to Tucson. Troop H, Third Cavalry, Captain Frank Stanwood, and Lieutenant Robinson, acting quartermaster, was ordered to Camp Grant; and Troop D, Third Cavalry, Captain Guy V. Henry and Lieutenant W. H. Andrews, was to return to Camp Apache, in order to escort to their homes (and at the same time to prevent them from killing any Indians, giving the Peace Commissioners cause of complaint) the Apache Indians of the tribes of Miguel, Chiquito Capitan, and Pedro, who had served as our allies. These men had done good service, and had our war continued, would have practically illustrated the wisdom of General Crooke in arming them the first time the experiment was tried. The usual marches across the country, climbing one mountain to see another higher one beyond—defining cavalry in Arizona to be a corps in which you walk, have the privilege of helping your horse, he in return carrying your saddle—was our fate till arriving at Cañon Creek. At this point we were met by a deputation who informed us that the Peace Commissioners were at Apache, and that the Indians were there in numbers, and, in their opinion, had gone in for fear of our Indian soldiers and the effect upon others, the chiefs fearing that some of their Indians might turn against them, thus proving that General Crooke was doing and had done a great deal toward peace, and a permanent one. The tribes of our Indian friends were all nearly starved, quite a number sick with fever, and fourteen dead. They were indeed in a pitiable condition, and if missionaries wish a place for doing good, they have an abundant field for operations in Arizona, and the sooner they come the better. Excuse us, but at this moment we heard our first sergeant say to the cook, 'Are your beans boiled soft?' His answer was, 'No, sir.' 'If they don't rattle, the boys swear they don't get any.' I suppose a missionary here would not get enough credit, so they do not come. A great responsibility rests upon the American nation for the abject, pitiable condition in which the Indian is allowed to remain. We will now present two pictures to view, and let the American people judge upon which they prefer the curtain to drop. A picture is a bad simile for me, as I can neither paint or draw. A theatrical grouping would be equally bad, for we don't have any theatres in Arizona. My first picture represents General Crook as ordered to the department as its commanding officer—a man of character, a soldier (and necessarily a Christian and a gentleman), selected for solving the Indian problem, not by killing all, as people imagine, but, as in Oregon, punishing the bad, causing the rest to be put on reserves and taught the advantages of civilization, in farming, raising stock, etc. At a great expense he organizes his pack-trains, buys horses for his troops (said troops being composed of the old Third Horse or Mounted Rifles, than whom no finer or gallant regiment ever was organized, and a part of the First Horse, of fine name and reputation, their number indicating their condition), sends word for good Indians to come in, organizes them as scouts, travels over the country to learn all about it for his winter campaign, and when he has all ready to bring about a permanent peace, lo! the curtain drops, and the great American nation views picture No. 2. An entirely civil scene, the details being as follows: In the foreground is Mr. Vincent Colyer, a gentleman and Christian, and one in whose views every Army officer will coincide (that is, do all you can first to civilize the Indians; that failing, kill the bad ones). In the background are his assistants, who we do not pretend to say in this case, but in the generality of cases, far from aid their chiefs. Indians are called in, provided with blankets, shirts, and food. Cost of blanket as charged to the Government, \$10; cost of quality actually delivered to Indian, about \$3—probably a condemned one at that. Shirt as charged to Uncle Sam \$2, cost actually twenty-five cents. The difference in the above amounts I don't say is appropriated to themselves, or if it is, becomes a conscience fund, and, therefore, is all right. After a few weeks the Commissioners leave—of course they would not live in Arizona—the Indians become hostile, and the curtain falls on picture No. 2, and again at great expense is the curtain of No. 1 raised. How long, ye great American nation, will you be

gulled and cheated out of your money? As long as you are Americans, I suppose; at any rate in Arizona, till the curtain of picture No. 1 is allowed to remain up for one year at least. Look out and decide for yourselves, but don't blame the Army. We will get to Apache tomorrow, will rest a few days and return to our post. If we find any news at Apache, will add a line; if not, when our curtain rises, will let you know what General Crooke with the old Third Horse is doing on the stage. Since arriving at Camp Apache, have found Mr. Colyer has been here. The Indians who ran off the Government herd and killed the herder were in, and had been treated with greater consideration than those who had been our constant friends. Comment is unnecessary."

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1871.

General Court-martial Orders No. 20.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Union New Mexico, August 15, 1871, pursuant to Special Orders No. 124, dated July 11, 1871, No. 129, dated July 18, 1871, and No. 139, dated August 4, 1871, headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry. Charge I. "Disobedience of orders in violation of the 9th Article of War." Charge II. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Charge III. "Conduct to the prejudice of military order and discipline, in violation of the 99th Article of War." To which charges and their specifications the accused, Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, pleaded "Not Guilty." Finding: The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused, Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, as follows: Charge I.—Of the specification, "Not Guilty"; of the charge, "Not Guilty." Charge II.—Of the first specification, "Guilty"; of the second specification, "Not Guilty"; of the third specification, "Guilty"; of the charge, "Guilty." Charge III. Of the first specification, "Guilty (except the words 'alleging as a reason therefor that the enlisted men of said company were in a state of mutiny, insubordination, and open resistance to lawful authority, which accusation was false, and the action of the said Captain Ellis in depriving the men of said company of their arms was without just cause or provocation, and intended by the said Captain Ellis to degrade and humiliate the enlisted men of said company in the estimation of officers and soldiers of the Army,' and of the excepted words 'Not Guilty'), but attach no criminality thereto." Of the second specification, "Guilty"; of the charge, "Guilty." Sentence: And the court do therefore sentence him, Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, "To be dismissed the service."

II. In conformity with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case have been forwarded to the Secretary of War and by him submitted to the President of the United States, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. The sentence will be duly executed.

III. Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry, accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, October 9, 1871.

General Orders No. 21.

I. Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort McHenry, Maryland, September 26, 1871, pursuant to Special Orders No. 365, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 19, 1871, and of which Major-General George G. Meade, is President, was arraigned and tried—Paymaster John Ledyard Hodge, U. S. Army.

Charge I.—"Embezzlement, in violation of the act of Congress entitled 'An act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States,' approved March 2, 1863." Charge II.—"Violation of the Thirtieth Article of War." Charge III.—"Violation of the act of Congress approved June 14, 1866, (chapter 122, section 2), to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

To which charges and their specifications the accused, Paymaster John Ledyard Hodge, U. S. Army, pleaded "Guilty."

Finding: [The court, having maturely considered the case, confirms the plea of the accused on all the charges and specifications, and finds him "Guilty." We omit the detailed statement of the finding on each specific charge and specification.]

Sentence: And the court does therefore sentence him, Major John Ledyard Hodge, paymaster, U. S. Army, "To be cashiered; to forfeit all pay and allowances that may be due him at the date of the promulgation of this sentence; to be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of ten years in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct, and thereafter to be further imprisoned in such penitentiary until he shall refund to the United States the amount of his embezzlement, \$445,406 60, and that the crime, name and place of abode, and punishment of the accused be published in the newspapers in the city of Washington, D. C."

II. The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case, having been submitted to the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1871.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing

case of Paymaster John Ledyard Hodge, United States Army, are approved.

The President is pleased to remit so much of the sentence as provides for the further imprisonment of the accused after the expiration of the term of ten years.

The remainder of the sentence will be duly executed.

U. S. GRANT, President.

III. The penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., is designated as the place of imprisonment under the foregoing sentence as mitigated by the President.

IV. Major John Ledyard Hodge, Paymaster, U. S. Army, ceases to be an officer of the Army from the date of this order.

V. The General Court-martial of which Major-General Meade is president is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 15, 1871.

Tuesday, October 10.

UPON their mutual application, the following transfers of superintendents of national cemeteries are hereby announced: Superintendent John Trindle, from the national cemetery at Barrancas, Fla., to that at Natchez, Miss.; Superintendent Charles N. Ruby, from the national cemetery at Natchez, Miss., to that at Barrancas, Fla. The superintendents thus transferred will join their proper stations, at their own expense, without delay.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 161, April 21, 1871, from this office, is hereby extended till the yellow fever subsides at the Florida posts.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Edward Hammers, formerly private of Company I, Sixth Infantry, with transportation from Farlington, Crawford county, Kan., to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain George H. Cram, Twenty-second Infantry, in Special Orders No. 58, August 24, 1871, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended twenty days.

Wednesday, October 11.

Recruit Henry Smith, General Service U. S. Army, now at St. Louis Depot, Missouri, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$70 68, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid by any United States Army disbursing officer, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the post as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. The clothing issued to the soldier at rendezvous or depot will not be charged on his final statements, it being included in the above-named sum.

So much of the unexecuted portion of the sentence of the General Court-martial, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 99, of August 5, 1871, from headquarters Department of the East, as directs that Private George H. Witmer, Signal Service Detachment U. S. Army, now in confinement at Fort McHenry, Maryland, "wear a 12-pound ball attached to his left leg," is hereby remitted.

Private John McLain, Company A, Third Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$37 74, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1871, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

The telegraphic order of the 10th instant, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant John S. McEwan, Fourth Artillery, to repair to this city and report to the Secretary of War, is hereby confirmed.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Douglass Pope, Thirteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 10, 1871.

Thursday, October 12.

Captain Loomis L. Langdon, First Artillery, and First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, First Artillery, are hereby detailed as members of the General Court-martial appointed by Special Orders No. 386, October 2, 1871, from this office, in the places of Captains John F. Ritter and George M. Brayton, Eighth Infantry, who are hereby relieved on account of sickness.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank L. Shoemaker, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 333, August 25, 1871, from this office, is hereby further extended sixty days.

First Lieutenant R. D. Potts, Third Artillery, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany the first detachment of recruits forwarded to his regiment in the Department of the South. The superintendent will notify Lieutenant Potts when his services will be required, when he will report in person for the duty mentioned and join his proper station on its completion.

Captain John W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct recruits to the Department of Texas. The superintendent will inform Captain French by telegraph when his services will be required. On completion of his duties under the operation of this order Captain French will join his proper station.

Friday, October 13.

As recommended by the Chief of Engineers, and to enable Major George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, Engineer Secretary of the Light-House Board, to make inspections of the light-houses under construction on the coasts of the United States, Major O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, will relieve Major Elliot from duty as chief engineer of the Washington Aqueduct.

The following named enlisted men will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the places where they may be serving: Hospital Steward Charles Miller, U. S. Army, now at Fort Stanton, New Mexico. Sergeant Thomas P. Stout, General Service U. S. Army, now with Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at Marquette, Michigan. Private John Bickel, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery.

Commutation of rations at seventy-five cents per day will be allowed to Sergeant John Cowley, Battery E, Fifth Artillery, now on recruiting service at Boston, Massachusetts. This order to take effect from September 10, 1871, and to continue in force until he is relieved from recruiting duty.

Saturday, October 14.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John Cain, formerly private of Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, and Thomas Riley, formerly private Company C, Second Cavalry, with transportation from Omaha Barracks, Nebraska, to this city, to enable them to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasure of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia. The commanding general Department of the Platte is authorized to detail a commissioned officer to accompany the men to Washington should it be deemed necessary.

Private Charles Goudy, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States by his post commander, provided there be no impediment, as desertion, etc., upon condition that the expenses incurred by his enlistment, fixed at \$54.66, be refunded to the United States. The money may be paid to the commanding officer of the post, who will give triplicate receipts therefor, one of which will be retained by him as authority for the discharge, one will be forwarded to this office, and one will be retained by the person by whom the money is paid. This soldier is entitled to pay, etc., only under paragraph 1371, Revised U. S. Army Regulations of 1863.

Sergeant Andrew J. Tilley, General Service U. S. Army, now with Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

On recommendation of the Quartermaster General, the following changes in the stations and duties of the Quartermaster's Department are hereby made:—Major James J. Dana is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will report to the commanding officer Military Division of the Pacific for assignment as chief quartermaster Department of Arizona, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster general. Captain James W. Scully is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for duty as chief quartermaster of that department. On recommendation of the paymaster general, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are hereby made: Major Augustus H. Seward is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person without unnecessary delay to the commanding general Department of Dakota for duty as chief paymaster of that department. Major Simeon Smith is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes, and will report in person without unnecessary delay to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers of the Seventeenth Infantry, now in this city under Special Orders No. 18, August 15, 1871, from headquarters Fort Rice, Dakota Territory (based on orders from department headquarters), will return to their proper stations without delay: Captain John H. Donovan; First Lieutenant Thomas G. Troxel.

Second Lieutenant Daniel F. Stiles, Tenth Infantry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct recruits to the Department of Texas. The superintendent will inform Lieutenant Stiles by telegraph when his services will be required. On completion of his duties under the operation of this order Lieutenant Stiles will join his proper station.

Monday, October 16.

Private Charles Harris, Company D, Fourth Infantry, having been appointed hospital steward U. S. Army, will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Permission to delay thirty days in rejoining his station, upon expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 144, September 19, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Columbia, is hereby granted Major Elisha H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Charles B. Western, Fourteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 153, September 2, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended thirty days.

THE funeral of General Justin Dimick, was solemnized at No. 1,807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. A military escort was tendered by General Meade, but declined. Generals Bache, Crosmann, Mordecai, Van Vliet, and Ruff acted as pall-bearers, and General Drum and Colonel Emory, in undress uniform, represented the staff of General Meade, the latter officer being absent from the city. The services were held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Davis, of St. Peter's, who officiated at the burial of General Dimick's son. The body was interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BRIGADIER-General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., commander of the Department of the Platte, is in Washington.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Captain John F. Ritter, Eighth Infantry, October 16.

CAPTAIN J. S. Eliason, one of the last of the participants in the battle of Lundy's Lane, died in Sacramento, California, last Saturday (Oct. 14.)

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery, in orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes, October 10.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, was detailed October 12, a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Washington, Maryland.

FIRST Lieutenant C. S. Hsley, Seventh Cavalry, aide-de-camp, was ordered October 11 to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, for instructions.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days to commence October 10, 1871, was granted Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster U. S. Army September 27, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army, from headquarters Sixth Cavalry, was extended fourteen days by orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 12.

THE leave of absence for seven days taken by Major John M. Brannan, First Artillery, commanding Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, was extended twenty days by orders from headquarters Department of the East, October 13.

GENERAL O. O. Howard has been victimized out of one hundred dollars by a pretended Chicago sufferer, one A. G. Clarke, who was once sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for a similar offence, and was pardoned out by President Johnson.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Captain J. W. Piper, Fifth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 157, headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, October 9, 1871, was extended three days by orders from headquarters Department of the East, October 14.

CAPTAIN William J. Parker, of the Marine Corps, stationed at Philadelphia, and formerly in Admiral Poor's squadron, who has been suffering some time from an aberration of the mind on religious subjects, has been admitted to the Government Asylum for the Insane.

HOSPITAL Steward Michael J. Moon was ordered October 4 to remain for the present at Angel Island, and proceed with the first detachment of troops to department headquarters at Prescott, Arizona, via Fort Yuma, California.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of thirty days, was granted Captain Edward Moale, Third Infantry, October 9. This leave to take effect as soon after his company reaches Fort Wallace, as his services can be spared.

So much of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 144, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, September 11, 1871, as directs Captain James E. Putnam, Twelfth Infantry, to report to the president of the retiring board in San Francisco, on October 17, 1871, is suspended till further orders.

THE reasons for the retention of First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry, at Fort Brady, Michigan, no longer existing, in accordance with orders from headquarters Department of the Lakes, October 11, he will be relieved from his present duties, and ordered to proceed to Fort Wayne, Michigan, without delay, and report for duty with his proper company.

As soon as the post of Fort Smith has been taken charge of by an agent of the Department of the Interior, and as soon as the orders relative to the removal of all public property from Fort Smith, Arkansas, have been complied with, Second Lieutenant David L. Croft, Sixth Infantry, and the detachment of enlisted men now at the post, are ordered to join their proper stations.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, October 16. Detail for the court: Captain G. A. Kenseel, Fifth Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. V. Weir, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, October 20. Detail for the court: Captain J. B. Rawles, Fifth Artillery; Captain D. H. Kinzie, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. B. McCallum, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. E. Sage, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Sitka, Alaska Territory, September 15. Detail for the court: Major George P. Ihrie, Pay Department; Assistant Surgeon H. J. Philips, Medical Department; First Lieutenant William P. Graves, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Asher C. Taylor, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Second Artillery, judge advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., on Monday, October 16. Detail for the court: Captain G. A. Kenseel, Fifth Artillery; Captain F. L. Guenther, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. B. Weir, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut-

tenant Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

ON the recommendation of the commanding officer Department of Arizona, the leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry, from headquarters Department of Arizona, July 10, 1871, was extended sixty days October 9, with permission to leave the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, and to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of three months.

So much of Special Orders No. 153, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, October 2, 1871, as directs Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general, to await at Wilmington the orders of the division commander upon the report he has been directed to make, was revoked October 4, and he was ordered to report in person to these headquarters so soon as he has complied with his instructions.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending October 17, 1871: Assistant Surgeon Albert Hartsuff, U. S. Army; Surgeon John J. Milhau, U. S. Army; Major W. R. Gibson, paymaster U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Clayton S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry; Captain M. A. Cochran, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant John S. McEwan, Fourth Artillery; Captain James W. Piper, Fifth Artillery.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, October 9. Detail for the court: Captain B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant W. E. Van Reed, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinaki, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant B. K. Roberts, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Duvall, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant S. M. Mills, Jr., Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

AT the last stated meeting of the commandery of the State of California, Military Order Loyal Legion, held September 6, the following gentlemen were elected companions of the first class: Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Sprague, paymaster U. S. Army; Captain Watson Webb, late Third Artillery, U. S. Army; Captain and Brevet-Major John Stuart, Fifty-first New York Veteran Volunteers (Infantry); Captain Charles H. Barth, Second California Volunteer Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Richard B. Irwin, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers.

UPON the distribution of the companies of the Sixth Cavalry to their stations for the winter, in accordance with General Orders No. 27, current series, from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, the medical officers now on duty with the regiment, will take post as follows: Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army, at Fort Riley, Kansas; Acting Assistant Surgeon D. S. Snively, U. S. Army, at Fort Harker, Kansas; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Collins, U. S. Army, at Fort Hays, Kansas; Acting Assistant Surgeon M. M. Shearer, U. S. Army, at Fort Wallace, Kansas. They will each accompany those companies of the regiment which have been designated for the posts to which they are assigned.

A BOARD of officers, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, assistant commissary-general of subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel Roger Jones, assistant inspector-general; Captain William M. Wherry, aide-de-camp, acting assistant adjutant-general, were ordered to assemble at room No. 11, military division headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, September 29, to report in regard to the transportation of the laundresses and baggage of Company G, First Cavalry, from Benicia Barracks via Reno, to Camp Bidwell, California. The board will ascertain and report if paragraphs 1,007, 1,008, 1,101 and 1,104, Revised Army Regulations, were complied with in securing the transportation required; the amount and kind of baggage transported; if there was an excess of baggage, and if exorbitant rates of transportation have been charged by the freighter, and if such charges have been paid. If, in any respect, the public interests have been neglected in this transaction the board will report the persons who are responsible therefor and to what extent, and will suggest a means by which the Government may recover any money paid in excess of a proper charge for the services rendered.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company G, Seventh Cavalry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C., October 9. Ordered.
Headquarters Sixth Infantry, from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Hays, Kas., October 5. Ordered.
Company D, Sixth Infantry, from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Larned, Kas., October 3. Ordered.
Company G, Sixth Infantry, from Little Rock, Ark., to Fort Hays, Kas., October 3. Ordered.
Company B, Fourth Infantry, from Mount Vernon, Ky., to Crab Orchard, Ky., October 4. Ordered.
Companies D and H, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Fred Steele, W. T., from Camp Douglas, U. T., October 2. Ordered.
Company F, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Camp Douglas, U. T., October 2. Ordered.
Company H, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Craig, N. M., September 27. Ordered.
Post Established.—Crab Orchard, Ky., October 4.
Post Discontinued.—Mount Vernon, Ky., October 4.

A DESPATCH from Santiago de Cuba, of October 14th, announces the arrival there of the Spanish steamer Canaries from Cadiz, with reinforcements for the Spanish army.

FORTY British regiments in India are now armed with the Snider rifle, being ten more than in March last. Fifty-nine native regiments are armed with Enfields, twenty-eight more than in March last.

LOADING at the breech does not release guns from the danger of premature explosion of the cartridge, as a poor fellow on board the British iron-clad *Caledonia* lately found whose arms were blown off by such an accident.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

A UNITED States naval hospital is to be built at Yokohama. The U. S. steamer *Benecia* has gone to Hankow.

THE U. S. frigate *Colorado* has been compelled to go into dock at Yokohama, Japan, having struck a rock while coming through the inland sea. The late typhoon has proved disastrous to shipping, especially in Chinese Seas.

THE following are among the passengers by the steamship *America*, which arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan, October 15: Lieutenant Commander James G. Green, U. S. Navy; W. K. King, U. S. Navy; G. S. Ogden, U. S. Navy; G. H. Kearney, U. S. Navy; Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner, U. S. Navy.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* arrived off the Battery, New York, October 14, from the South Atlantic station, having left Montevideo on the 10th of August, Rio Janeiro September 5, and Barbados September 30. The *Portsmouth* has been absent three years. Health of the officers and crew good.

A LARGE force are employed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard at present in rebuilding the U. S. steamers *Ponchatran*, *Omaha*, and *Quinnebaug*, and repairing the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, and steamer *Pilgrim*. The *Richmond* is soon expected at Philadelphia from the European squadron. The officers and employees of this station have sent \$2,500 to the Chicago sufferers, and will send more soon.

THE officers and employees of the Navy-yard responded nobly to the call for aid for the Chicago sufferers, each man subscribing one day's pay, amounting to the generous sum of \$3,658. The admiral at once telegraphed the mayor of Chicago of the action of his men, and authorized him to draw upon him for the amount. The officers and privates at the marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., besides subscribing liberally, have purchased a quantity of provisions for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The workmen at the Portsmouth Navy-yard contributed a day's wages, amounting in all to nearly \$3,000.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued the following order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, }
October 14, 1871. }

The superintendent of the Naval Academy has brought to the notice of the Navy Department the coarse, cruel, and oppressive conduct of several of the older cadet midshipmen toward the members of the class just taken from their own homes to begin their career in the Navy.

The traditions and instincts of a naval officer call upon him to protect the weak, to be kind and courteous to strangers, and to render the service of the country as acceptable to its members as its privations and hardships will permit.

The Department is determined to root out the recently-exhibited tendency to treat the incoming cadets with violence and inhumanity, and will punish, to the extent of its power, conduct so unworthy of officers and gentlemen as that just shown at Annapolis.

At the beginning of the academic year the distinguished officer at the head of the Naval Academy declared to the midshipmen, in unmistakable terms, the determination not to tolerate this system of oppression, and warned them of its consequences. In direct defiance of this warning, certain cadet midshipmen have been guilty of gross violence and inhumanity to the entering class; have shown themselves regardless of the high duties of obedience and subordination, and have been discourteous and cruel. The allegations against them have been patiently investigated, and their offence has been clearly proven. The Department, therefore, adjudges them unfit for the naval service, and directs that their names be dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy. Certain others, having been found guilty of similar conduct in a less degree, will forfeit the usual privileges of the Academy during the academic year, and will be denied the customary leave at its termination.

The Department regrets to believe that other cadet midshipmen may not be guiltless of participation in the offence for which their classmates are thus punished; but it is not possible always to convict and punish all the guilty, and it is hoped that the severity manifested towards the leaders may be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of the same misconduct.

It must be understood that though mere youthful vivacity and mischief may be often overlooked, persistent blackguardism will not be tolerated.

GEORGE S. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.
ORDERED.

OCTOBER 11.—Medical Director B. T. Macconn, to special duty at Baltimore, Md.
Sailmaker Jacob Stephens, to duty in the equipment department at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

OCTOBER 14.—Master Jerome E. Morse, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Master Thomas A. De Blois, to the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

OCTOBER 16.—Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Master Thomas N. Lee, to the Hydrographic Office.
Master Lyman G. Spalding, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.
Boatswain James Brown, to the *Severn*.

OCTOBER 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, to duty in the equipment department at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.
Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley, to the Naval Observatory on the 1st of November next.

DETACHED.

OCTOBER 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, from the *Severn*, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner B. P. Allen, from the Naval Magazine at Chelsea Mass., and placed on sick leave.

OCTOBER 14.—Master Frederick A. Howes, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Kansas*.
OCTOBER 16.—Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow, from the *Worcester*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.

Lieutenant Wm. W. Reisinger, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Severn*.

OCTOBER 17.—Captain William N. Jeffers, from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered to command the gunnery practice ship *Constellation*.

Lieutenant Horatio R. Wilson, from special ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Pa., and ordered to the gunnery practice ship *Constellation*.

Gunner William Cope, from the Pacific Fleet, and placed on sick leave.

RESIGNED.

OCTOBER 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. W. Macley, Master E. W. Henricks, and Assistant Surgeon Alfred Griffith.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 14:

Charles Norris, seaman, August 12, U. S. steamer *Sootara*, San Domingo.
Freeman W. Fuller, beneficiary, October 4, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

OCTOBER 4.

First Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman, U. S. Marine Corps.—So much of orders, dated headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, September 1871, directing him to report at expiration of his leave of absence at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., revoked, and ordered to report for duty at expiration of leave at Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Fred. P. Els, U. S. Marine Corps.—Detached from the Boston, Mass., Station, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

OCTOBER 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. McCauley, U. S. Marine Corps.—On "sick" leave of absence until further orders.

OCTOBER 13.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cochran, U. S. Marine Corps.—The leave of absence granted on the 20th ult. extended ten days from the 14th inst.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Buford, Dakota Territory, writes us as follows: "The past season has passed away quietly enough, and but for the unusual increase in desertion, everything would be all serene. Two or three weeks ago a party of our men, headed by two sergeants and a corporal and one artificer, dressed themselves in citizens' clothes, and taking their arms and equipments along with them, went down as far as the hayfield (eight miles from here), where they were apprehended by Indian scouts, stripped of their clothes, and driven naked over the prairie till within a mile of the post, when they were ordered to re-dress themselves, and were then brought into the fort heavily ironed and turned over in charge of the guard. It is hard to determine whether these men were intoxicated or not. Certainly there were included among them some of the cleanest and most responsible men in the garrison. One of the party is missing still. The garrison is pretty weak at present, on account of the great increase in desertion this summer. Recruits are sadly needed.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the subject of desertion from the Army, says:

The garrison of Fort Bridger is no exception to the general rule of the prevalence of desertion. Out of one hundred and sixty men who two months ago formed the two companies stationed there, one hundred have since deserted. Veterans and raw recruits go alike. The cause is of course the reduction of the pay. The soldiers inveigh bitterly against this action on the part of Congress, and say that, although not a violation of the letter of the contract, it is of the spirit. The amount which they can now save from their wages is so small that few attempt to lay by anything, and drunkenness is said to be more prevalent than ever before. An absurd rumor is current among them to the effect that Congress has determined to reduce the Army greatly, and, not daring to do so openly, has decided upon this plan of making the pay so low that the men will be almost forced to desert. I have heard this idea repeatedly, and it is this plea that the best men allege as an excuse for their intended flight, for they speak to a civilian of their intentions of this sort with refreshing frankness. The evil is a serious one. Probably there are few companies as badly off now as a certain one which is said to have the names of two hundred deserters on its roll, but, from what we have seen and heard, it seems as if even this record might be soon eclipsed by other commands.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Arizona Citizen writing from Camp Grant September 17, says:

"A detachment of thirty men of F Troop, Third Cavalry, reached this post at 3 o'clock on yesterday morning, under command of Lieutenant W. W. Robinson, of Troop H. This detachment will leave for Tucson in a few days. Permit me here to say that Lieutenant Robinson is an able, energetic and reliable officer, and takes great pride in his profession. With due respect, the humblest private can approach him with ease and confidence. He graduated at West Point in 1869. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. A. Mullan accompanies the detachment to Tucson, and has been with the troops in the field since their departure from Tucson, under General Crook.

"We find here the great Indian Peacemaker, Vincent Colyer. I, of course, speak most respectfully. He arrived here from Camp Apache last Wednesday with an escort of cavalry under Lieutenant Bonus. What he has accomplished with the Apaches, or what is his programme for the future, I know not. Monday, 18th.—Captain Stanwood's Troop arrived here from McDowell about noon to-day. Plenty of Indians ("friendly" ones) are around here. A white flag of "Peace" is floating in the breeze over the haystack. Tuesday, 19th.—The detachment of F Troop, Third Cavalry, will leave for Tucson, in a few days. Vincent Colyer leaves for Camp McDowell this evening; thence to Prescott to see General Crook, escorted by Lieutenant Bonus, First Cavalry, and 15 soldiers."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSOLIDATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with much interest the pamphlet entitled "A Few Thoughts on Artillery," and agree that a majority of the ideas contained therein are very sound, especially relating to a more efficient organization of the artillery. I am constrained to inquire, however, whether the breeding-out process recommended, or resulting from such a consolidation of the ordnance and artillery as proposed, would not merely benefit a few artillery officers, and give to the artillery proper, a class of ordnance officers not particularly desirable.

The natural reply to this inquiry will be, that this worthless material must go to the infantry and cavalry. I now desire to know why it is that a more enlarged view is not taken of the subject, and if it is really necessary to reorganize the ordnance corps, why should not the door be thrown open to the whole Army, as was done for several years during the late war. In fact, it is not so certain but that the volunteers have added much to the "scientific" reputation of this corps, and as they are largely represented in the cavalry and infantry, I see no reason why the future Chief of Artillery should not give them a chance.

FAIR PLAY.

OFFICERS' HORSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In revising the Regulations for the Army, paragraph 1143 ought to be modified so as to allow all officers of cavalry, below the rank of field officer, the use of two public horses while serving on the frontiers. Captains and lieutenants cannot afford to assume the risk of losing a horse by contagious disease, or by its being stolen by deserters, which has happened many times. The law as it stands only allows (if I am rightly informed) remuneration for horses actually killed in battle, and it is a very great hardship to an officer to be compelled to furnish his own horse, or horses, for services on the frontier, where one long or protracted scout will often break down a couple of horses and render them useless for months. The purchasing of horses is a very serious tax on cavalry officers, especially those of the lower grades.

CAVALRY.

TEXAS, September 27, 1871.

A SUGGESTION FOR LIEUTENANT DUTTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We observe that Lieutenant Dutton has undertaken the task of answering his own arguments to a certain extent, by admitting that he was mistaken in his premises. His acknowledgment is creditable to his candor, but a great shock to those who take positiveness of assertion for evidence of truth. If we remember rightly, Lieutenant Dutton informed us that he had taken the pains to investigate the matter of suggestions from artillery officers, and that they amounted to exactly two in six years. It is painful to find that, after successfully encountering "hucksters, sharpers, and rings, who were conspiring to cheat," as every ordnance officer must do (see Lieutenant D.'s last article), he should have been deceived by one of his own corps. We might say, apologetically, 'tis often thus with youth and inexperience, but Lieutenant D. would scorn any such excuse. A too confiding trust in the frankness and accuracy of others has brought him to this. It behooves him now to persevere in the course upon which he has entered, to go over his articles carefully and correct them, and, having done this, to make a clean breast of it.

If he will permit us to correct his correction, we will add that among officers belonging to the *crème de la crème* of the Ordnance Department, it is considered rank heresy to speak of the board of 1870 as an "Ordnance Board." Lieutenant D. has, evidently, not yet penetrated into the inner circle of that wonderful body of which he is at least a brilliant satellite.

X.

RIFLED FIELD ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your correspondents "Artillerist" and "Fair Play" prove that I was in error when I gave the artillery credit for having progressed so far as to be willing to give up smooth-bored for rifled field guns. I stand corrected.

How far these writers represent the opinion of the artillery in this particular is not known, but it may be supposed that they reflect the sentiments of at least a large number, if not the majority of the officers of their branch of the service.

Allow me very briefly to quote two or three paragraphs from the pages of a recent work on rifled and smooth-bored field artillery, and I shall be content to submit the logic of the facts stated in this and my previous communication to the unbiased judgment of the candid reader, and let him judge which is the more progressive corps, the ordnance or the artillery—which lags behind, clinging to superseded, obsolete, and rejected ideas of a past age, and which is responsible for the non-introduction of improvements now adopted by every other army.

First, as to the value of "the ricochet of the round shot," on which our artillery lays so much stress, Captain A. Nicaise, of the Belgian artillery, in his "L'Artillerie de Campagne Belge," says: "The results of the experiments at Scharnhorst on ricochet firing with spherical projectiles prove that the efficiency of this kind of fire has been much exaggerated."

Next, as to the comparative value of rifled and smooth-bored field guns. The Belgians have, in common with other European nations, discarded entirely smooth-bored field guns. Captain Nicaise, in his "conclusions," says: "The examination to which we have subjected our new material proves:

That we were right in withdrawing the old smooth-bored guns, inferior in every respect to the rifled guns. That our 4 and 6-pounder guns answer all the require-

ments for field service with regard to accuracy and rapidity of fire, the effect produced by the different kind of projectiles, its mobility, and its supply of munitions. It is proper here to state that the 4 and 6-pounder guns are 3 and 3½ inches respectively, in diameter of bore.

Captain Nicaise may not be accepted as authority by the "American artillery officers," though he is so regarded in Europe, but the conclusions to which he comes are based on carefully prepared experiments instituted for the purpose of comparing the relative merits of the two systems of guns, and can hardly fail to carry conviction to the unprejudiced mind. The American Army will soon have the opportunity of judging for itself of the correctness of his conclusions from the premises, as a translation will be soon placed before it.

The Prussians too have given up all smooth bored field guns. I quote from the "Hand and note book for the officers of the Prussian field artillery." "There exists in the field artillery only rifled guns of cast steel."

Your correspondents seem to think that 3 inches is too little for the diameter of the bore of our smallest field gun. I have only to say in reply that the 3 inch gun is regarded in all services as the unit gun of the field battery. There is no army of any respectable power in which they will not find it, and something more than the mere opinion of "Artillerist" and "Fair Play" should be required to warrant the rejection of this calibre from our field batteries, or cast discredit upon the Ordnance Department for not having abolished it to make place for the 12-pounder smooth bored gun.

JUSTITIA.

ARTILLERY REFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the controversy that had been going on concerning the contents of General Morgan's pamphlet, almost everything seems to have been lost sight of except the ideas put forth concerning the union of the artillery with the ordnance. These ideas appear to have been received with some favor in the artillery; but the bare allusion to the project seems to have evoked a perfect nightmare of apprehension in the Ordnance Corps, and set a glib and credulous press to work to oppose the greatness, excellence, and efficiency of that organization. If we mistake not, what General Morgan and all other "new departure" artillerists are after, is the improvement of their own branch of science in regard to esprit as well as personnel. To accomplish either of these ends the first desideratum is a stronger and more compact organization, for the purpose of rendering the body of the artillery homogeneous.

It is reported in the army that when the distinguished officer who now graces its head was assigned to that position, he was not a little amazed to find that there were certain portions of it almost entirely independent of his command; or, as he is said to have expressed it, that the Adjutant General, the Chief of Engineers, and the Chief of Ordnance, each had a little army of his own; and that indirectly, proportionate to its size, each of these generalissimos was jealous of any poaching upon his preserve. We know that General Orders No. 11, Adjutant General's office, of 1869, regarded them as portions of our army organization, and that by the following order of the same series the general assumed command of them. We also remember that these feudal-like chiefs rebelled most vigorously against so intimate an allegiance; and that by combining their forces they vanquished the victor of "From Atlanta to the sea" in just twenty days.

Now an analogous state of affairs exists in the artillery. Its strength in the army consists of sixty batteries; but instead of being a homogeneous body, with unity of purpose, method, and interest, we find it divided into five organizations as entirely independent as though they belonged to different arms of the service. It contains five heads, with ideas of discipline, duty, and requirements, as contrary and divergent as is possible to conceive of, and five different scales of promotion for the grades of lieutenants. In fact, the five regiments, by mere force of habit and education, are thought of and treated by every one as though they had nothing to do with each other. It is said that the advocates of the abolition of these distinctions without a difference, besides encountering the opposition of the organized corps of the Army, are to be opposed, also, by the regimental commanders. It is to be hoped that this is not so; for nothing would more forcibly exhibit the fact that they do not hold foremost in their thoughts the good of their arm of the service.

It is difficult to recall the recollection of any benefit conferred upon the artillery by the regimental organization; and it is also fair to presume that the past is an index to the future. From the peculiarities of the service a regiment of artillery is so widely scattered that the command of the colonel becomes a mere nominal thing. In fact, when summed up, his duty amounts to little more than a consolidation of battery returns, and the signing of non-commissioned officers' warrants, with probably the personal command of two or three batteries. To accomplish these functions, to which might probably be added the supervision of the regimental band and library, luxuries that nine-tenths of the batteries enjoy sparingly, if at all, five separate headquarters are kept up; five regimental adjutants and quartermasters, or lieutenants with captains' pay and horses beside, and no end of non-commissioned staff, are sustained to do work that could be more satisfactorily and equitably done at one place. To show that this machinery is not necessary we have only to state the fact that in one of these organizations, the Second Artillery, the colonel has never joined his regiment, although its legal command, for over seven years. If our memory serves us, this same regiment managed to exist for months with an officer of no greater rank than the adjutant present at its headquarters; which is a still stronger argument against the utility of the regimental organization. The present organization utterly failed to be of service during the late war, when there was, as fine an opportunity as could occur for its usefulness to be exemplified.

With a very few exceptions, every battery in the regu-

lar service was in the field, and a large majority of them massed in one army. The individuality of the regiments was completely ignored officially, and even when it was as easy to have done otherwise, commands of two, three, and four batteries were formed from the different organizations. The field-officers were assigned irrespective of their regiments, and we cannot recall a single instance where the headquarters of a regular artillery regiment was to be found in the field. Considering the record of the artillery this is certainly an extraordinary incident, and is a very strong indication that there is something radically wrong or inconsistent in the organization as it now exists. We believe that the first step to be taken in a reorganization of the artillery is to do away with the antiquated and ill suited division of authority that obtains in the regimental organization. As a corps or a brigade with one headquarters for the transaction of routine business a similarity of interest would be engendered, and the voice of the artillery would be heard in the representation of their interests and wants. A central receptacle would be formed to receive and disburse all that is new, and of interest and utility; and promotion among subalterns, now so frightfully unequal and unjust, could proceed equitably and in conformity with the Army idea of seniority.

INDEX.

CONSOLIDATION—A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the fall of '57, certain officers of artillery, impressed with the necessity for a re-organization of their corps, and its consolidation with the ordnance, transmitted to each ordnance and artillery station in the Army printed circulars, memorials, and plans. The "circular" invited the signatures of all concerned to the memorial and plan, and gave reasons therefor. The "memorial" was addressed to the Secretary of War. It set forth the inefficiency of the artillery, and the want of interest felt among its officers in their duties. It urged consolidation as the one cure for all of its diseases. The "plan" embraced, in brief, the following propositions:

"That the present ordnance and artillery organizations be broken up."

"That the artillery have a chief."

"That assignments to ordnance duty be upon recommendation of the artillery board (to be appointed)."

"That certain officers be placed upon the reserved list, and two regiments of infantry be formed from the surplus officers."

"That there be no regimental organization."

As the correspondence was an official one, I take it that no wrong is done in making it public through your columns. I omit the signatures because they are not essential. The replies to the circular are as follows:

One "memorial" and "plan," signed without remark by six officers of artillery, but immediately under their names on the same sheet we find this:

Believing the present organization of the artillery to be better than the one proposed, and considering this plan to be inexpedient and injurious to the best interests of the service, and disagreeing as to the facts in some of the statements, the undersigned record their names opposed to the change.

Then follow the signatures of seven artillery officers. A second "memorial" and "plan," with this remark appended:

The undersigned officers of the First Artillery, while most anxious for a re-organization of the corps, are unwilling to consent to the reduction proposed.

Then follow the signatures of six officers of artillery. The third and only other "memorial" and "plan" returned signed have the following objections in writing added:

1st. The organization of the artillery into a corps has been tried, failed, and abandoned.

2d. The ordnance and artillery have been merged into one corps, and the experiment has failed and has been abandoned after eleven years' experience, and if tried again would share the same fate.

3d. Refers to powers of President as regards assignments of artillery.

4th. When two corps are concerned justice should prevail. The proposed organization is simply a bribe to the ordnance to forego opposition. The circular says: "To ordnance officers the remark of a distinguished officer of that department may be repeated, that the ordnance would have no reason to oppose the proposition, for they would certainly lose nothing by it; that all the risk was run by the artillery." Thus one corps is to be sacrificed to another's benefit, and this is recommended by officers of the corps to be sacrificed.

Signed by three officers of artillery.

There are several letters in the batch of correspondence, and we proceed to quote from each. An officer of the Second Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., writes:

I return herewith the memorials which have been circulated among the officers of this post, but none seem desirous of signing them.

My own objections are numerous. I shall however, state but two or three of them.

In the first place, I consider the present acknowledged inefficiency of the artillery due more to a want of interest among artillery officers in their duties, and a disinclination to learn them either theoretically or practically when they have opportunities, than to the present organization.

In the next place I cannot see that the proposed organization can be effected without injustice to many, or that it would be much of an improvement upon the present system. It appears to me that it would give a poor Ordnance Corps, one no better than the present as regards light artillery, and that the heavy artillery would be much as at present—good, bad, or indifferent, as the officers themselves chose to be; for it must be admitted that there are some artillery officers who have attained a very respectable degree of acquirement, and most could have done so had they made good use of the time and opportunities (slight though they may have been in the practical portion of their duties) which have been afforded them.

An officer of artillery at Fort Leavenworth, writes:

The field officers oppose the change, fearing they will be retired. The ordnance captains will be kept at arsenals on account of their already acquired experience.

From an artillery officer at Fort Capron, Michigan, we get this:

I cannot consent to any paper which would involve the violent transfer of sixty artillery officers from their own corps, with which all their sympathies and feelings are connected, to the infantry, for which they have no predilection. In looking over the list of artillery officers, many of whom are highly distinguished, and most of whom are men of superior scientific attainments, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that great injustice would be done. Bad as our grievances are, I do not believe it is necessary to kill the patient to cure the disease.

The artillery officers at Ringgold Barracks send this greeting:

No officer at this post has thought proper to sign the letter to the Secretary of War.

One more letter will furnish all of the replies received from artillery officers, and this comes from Fort Brown, Texas:

The enclosed papers are respectfully returned. The artillery officers at this post are unwilling to sign petition. The utmost it is probable the artillery can expect under any organization will be officers capable of instructing and preparing men rapidly for service, and thus I think most of the officers, from their education and occasional practice, are well qualified to do now. In the event of war, the present organization would have the advantage over the proposed organization of being able to supply at once many more qualified officers.

As regards laboratory and ordnance duties, I think the ordnance can meet the wants of the service in these respects.

There are but two more letters in the batch, and both from ordnance officers. One from Allegheny Arsenal states that—

The papers are returned without signature, as the officers do not concur in the views set forth.

The other, from Kennebec Arsenal, proceeds at length to controvert the positions assumed in the circular and memorial. It is a complete answer to all of them, but it is too long for insertion here.

It is hardly necessary for us to state that consolidation was urged no further at that time. The ordnance went on its way rejoicing, doing its work systematically and thoroughly. The artillery organization, so "diseased and inefficient," according to the circular, proved healthy and active, and most efficient throughout the Rebellion. Each had a sphere sufficiently large to admit the full exercise of all of the faculties of its members.

CONSTRUCTION.

RIFLED FIELD GUNS AND RIFLED MORTARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Certain communications in your last number indicate the want of accurate information respecting the action of the Ordnance Department on the propositions looking to the introduction of 3½-inch rifled field guns and of rifled mortars. The following extracts relating to rifled field guns, etc., are copied from the report of the Ordnance Board of February, 1868.

"The board recognize the importance of having a larger calibre of rifled guns for the field service; it also recognizes the importance of determining whether or not breech-loading rifled are superior to muzzle-loading rifled field guns. The board therefore recommend that experiments for this purpose be made with both steel and wrought iron breech-loading guns of 3-inch and 3.5-inch calibres, so that all further manufacture of field guns may be of that class and kind of material which shall be found most efficient. The experimental guns here recommended should be without preponderance, and adapted to the light 12-pounder carriage."

"The board recognize the following as the standard calibres of ordnance for land service:"

"FIELD GUNS."

3-inch and 3.5-inch rifle (wrought iron).
4.62-inch smooth-bore (bronze).
4.62-inch mountain howitzer (bronze).
1-inch and .5-inch Gatling guns (on trial).

"All of the recommendations (except as hereinafter mentioned) [none of the exceptions affected the portions quoted] are approved."

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

"The recommendations of the Ordnance Board, submitted January 4, 1868, as modified and approved by the Chief of Ordnance in his endorsement of March 12, 1868, are approved and will be carried into effect. Such orders from the War Department as may be necessary for this purpose, will be issued upon the application of the Chief of Ordnance."

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War."

It appears from the foregoing that the 3½-inch rifle is now a standard calibre, but does not exclude either the present 3-inch rifle or 12-pounder smooth-bore. The action of the Ordnance Board was not intended to force into the service or to force out of it any particular gun, but merely to give legal form and sanction to the issuing of 3.5-inch field rifles upon proper requisitions after their character and construction shall have been decided upon. The comparative trial between breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders will probably not be prosecuted, in view of the exhaustive and decisive results of the recent trial of similar guns at Shoeburyness. The making of the experimental guns without preponderance was merely a matter of convenience for the trial, and was not decided upon as a feature of the guns proposed for actual service.

The action of the Ordnance Department on the subject of rifled mortars is found in the report of the Ordnance Board of March, 1870, and is as follows:

[EXTRACT.]

1. Rifled mortars as suggested by Brevet Colonel T. T. S. Laidley.

The board is of the opinion that a rifled mortar of such calibre and dimensions, and with such projectiles as the Ordnance Department may determine to be best suited for the purpose, should be constructed for experiment.

The recommendation of the board for the construction of a rifled mortar and suitable projectiles for it for experiment is approved.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General,
Chief of Ordnance.

The recommendations of the Chief of Ordnance are concurred in by the Secretary of War. April 29, 1870.
ED. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General.

These recommendations hold good to this day, and will probably be carried out as soon as Congress votes the money, unless a future board should see cause to reverse them.

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U. S. A., by Captain Wm. H. POWELL, Fourth Infantry.

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The good people of Gloucester, Mass.—that headquarters of Yankee fishermen—have been greatly excited during the week over a report that a British steam cutter was hovering about the waters between Cape Cod and Cape Ann to intercept the arrival of an American fishing-smack called the *E. A. Horton*. The *Horton*, it seems, had been seized by the British authorities for an alleged violation of the fishery laws, but after lying in a Canadian port for several weeks awaiting the decision of her case, was, on one dark and stormy night, cut out by her captain and some venturesome Yankee sailors, who could enjoy no better fun than to improve an opportunity to "beard the British Lion in his den." The Gloucester people had rumors that the lion was in a terrible rage at such audacity—that in fact the authorities were determined to have the smack back at any price, and so had sent the cutter after her into our waters. The result was that the U. S. steamer *Fortune* and a revenue cutter were brought into requisition to protect the *Horton* and our national dignity against outrage. But finally on Wednesday the *Horton* herself sailed into Gloucester to be received with the greatest enthusiasm. The crew had an ovation and are to each receive a sum of money as a reward for their valor. The probability is that there is a great deal that is mythical in the story about the cutter attempting her capture in our waters. But the excitement the affair has caused among the Massachusetts fishermen affords an indication of the bitterness of feeling which has been caused by the restrictions of the fishery law. It would take a very small spark to kindle a disastrous fire down there.

The old Fourth Infantry has found a chronicler in one of its present members, Captain W. H. Powell, now stationed at Frankfort, Ky. who has compiled a history of the regiment from its organization in 1796 to the 31st of December, 1870, giving an account of the movements of the regiment until 1821, when the different companies were designated by letters, and from that time to the present the movements of each company as well as the regiment. This history also contains a list of battles, sieges, etc., in which the regiment has participated; and is followed by a list of the names and rank of all officers that at any time belonged to the regiment, together with a record of their military services. Captain Powell proposes to publish it by subscription at \$3 per copy, issuing it in an octavo volume handsomely printed and bound in cloth.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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OUR ARMY WORK.

WHAT with the Ku-Klux in the South, Fenians in the North, fires and Indians at the West, and whiskey raids in the East, our Army is in no present danger of suffering from the canker of peace. In addition to the ordinary routine of Army administration, we find General SHERIDAN still occupied with the troops under his command in preserving the public peace in Chicago. On the Northwestern frontier, at Fort Pembina, Captain WHEATON, of the Twentieth Infantry, with a force of thirty men, has put to flight a Fenian army marching to the overthrow of the British empire; our little force, led by a plucky captain, fortunately proving sufficient on this occasion to stay the approaching catastrophe. Her British Majesty has a further extension of her lease of power.

In Brooklyn another attempt has been made by Assessor JOURDAN, of the Internal Revenue Department, to break up the illicit distilleries which cluster about the Navy-yard, and our troops in that vicinity have once more been called upon to render disagreeable but necessary service in support of the law. The military force called out consisted of the Eighth Infantry and six companies of the First Artillery. It was divided into two battalions, and officered as follows:

Officers First Artillery.—Colonel Vogdes, Major Hamilton, Lieutenant Counselman, Captain Closson (D), commanding battalion; Captain Frank (B), Taylor (E), Haskin (H), Randall (I); Lieutenants Sanger (C), Eakin, Dillenbach, Miltimore, Shaw, Wheeler, Gardner, Merrill, Capron, Best, Taylor, and Harris. Entire strength, 219.

Officers Eighth Infantry.—Colonel Bomford, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallen, Lieutenant Wilhelm, adjutant; Company A, Lieutenant Loshe; Company B, Lieutenants Corliss and O'Connell; Company C, Lieutenant Summerhayes; Company D, Captain Bailey and Lieutenant Powell; Company E, Captain Ogilby and Lieutenants Craig and Bailey; Company F, Captain Van Horn; Company G, Captain Andrews and Lieutenant McMin; Company H, Captain Lazelle and Lieutenant Porter; Company I, Lieutenants Adams and Mott; Company K, Lieutenants Whitney and Earnest. Entire strength, 319.

This force proved to be sufficient to overawe the lawbreakers, and the seizure of their property was submitted to without resistance.

In South Carolina our Army officers have been engaged in the still more important work of breaking up the illegal organization which sprang up there, as well as elsewhere throughout the South, at the close of the war. We have been for some time aware that the Government was quietly perfecting arrangements to destroy the Ku-Klux organizations, root and branch. Through the machinery of the detective service, the authorities at Washington became so far possessed of the secrets of these defiant organizations that they were familiar with their passwords, insignia, and disguises, and were in possession of the names of hundreds of their leading members. Troops were concentrated at Spartansburg and other convenient points in South Carolina, and Major MERRILL of the Seventh Cavalry, to whom the details of the contemplated movement were committed, having finally perfected his arrangements, the President, acting under the authority granted to him by Congress, issued the required notice calling upon the illegal combinations to disband and give up their arms within five days. Failing in this, as was expected, the writ of habeas corpus act has been suspended within the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Ches-

terfield, in the State of South Carolina, "in respect to all persons arrested by the Marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of the said Marshal, deputy or such military officer within one of the said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress," during the continuance of the rebellion, which is officially declared to exist. From a Washington despatch to the *Herald* we learn that for the completeness and efficiency with which he has already performed his difficult task, Major MERRILL receives the highest encomiums from those who are in the secrets of the movement, and "if he performs what yet remains to be done as thoroughly as he has accomplished the work so far, he will crush the incipient Ku-Klux rebellion by one of the most remarkable and startling military achievements in the history of hooded and cloaked disorder." One of the most important aids in carrying out the contemplated military manoeuvres in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, it is added, is the absence of telegraphic and postal facilities in that part of the State, and it is expected that the first intimation many of the Ku-Klux will have of the impending blow is when it falls.

LITTLE remains for the historian of the Paris Commune to record but the mere daily course of events and the anecdotes of which such a time is full. The spirit of the movement is already perfectly well known, as well from the record of similar outbursts of incendiary politics in the past as from its own fearful story. Mr. FETRIDGE, author of "Harpers' European Handbook," and therefore necessarily well fitted for the work by his knowledge of the ground and of the history of former Paris uprisings, has written for the HARPERS "The Paris Commune." He lived in that city through the Second Siege, and saw much of what he has described. With the history of the Commune all the world is familiar, but Mr. FETRIDGE's work is interesting from the particularity of its account, and the many illustrative anecdotes of the insurgent leaders and their doings.

Of course, the uprising being French was atheistical, cruel, and absurd, even in its most serious details. Its cruelty began early by the murder of Generals THOMAS and LECOMTE. We are told that at his death General THOMAS "stood facing his murderers, holding his hat in his hand. Instead of firing in a body, according to military usage, they fired one after the other. Each ball that struck him—some in the arms, others in the legs—caused a convulsive tremor of the body. The only words he uttered were: "Lâches! lâches!" (cowards). At the end of the fourteenth shot he was still standing erect—still holding his hat in his hand, regarding his murderers with a look of horror. The fifteenth shot struck him under the right eye, when he fell to the ground."

When the insurgents were in the flush which so many desertions from the army to their cause gave them, they moved on Versailles with 70,000 National Guards, and with such generals as EUDES, a liberated murderer; BERGERET, a master Mason; and FLOURENS, a professional revolutionist, and who had seen some service in Crete. From this moment on their history was an almost unbroken series of reverses and a thoroughly unbroken one of official falsehoods. The Versailles troops moved from the first on lines chosen with a view to the skilful occupation of the city streets. The delay for which THIERS has been so much blamed had for its excuse two causes—lack of troops, and a wish to take the city with as little damage to the Communists as possible. Men who have to deal with popular uprisings learn, after some experience, that mildness only increases the total harvest of crime; but few seem able to learn that from history, and we constantly see men trying to meet almost irresistible brutality by weak yielding, the result being disaster greater than any severity could have produced. The operations of the Versailles army under MAC-MAHON were well conducted, and never failed to secure a military success. But while position after position was lost without the walls, the Commune grew stronger day by day, a lie being just as useful

in sustaining their power as a victory would have been. Seeing their absolute ascendancy in the city, in spite of unceasing defeat, they ruled rather as divinely ordained masters than as delegates of the people, and ordered the destruction of Paris, as though they had not lived from the first entirely at the mercy of THIERS, who could have stopped by one order the city's supply of food.

The street fighting presented nothing unusual in a city well supplied with barricades. A beginning would be made by two guns loaded in alternation at the nearest street corner, pushed forward around the angle of the wall, fired and drawn back with ropes. Solid shot were mostly used, shells and grape being sometimes served in the wide avenues. When a sufficient breach had been made, the soldiers ran along from doorway to doorway, and, entering houses, fired from the windows. An assault was rarely necessary, as the insurgents had common sense enough left to know when to run; but this method of attack was necessarily slow. We all know that in their advance the troops were little more merciful than the Communists, and at the slightest provocation human life paid the penalty of the rage felt at the destroyers of Paris. At length the last red flag was taken from a company of boys from fourteen to sixteen years of age. They had been taken from a foundling hospital, and ordered to "Fire upon whomsoever we tell you, and when we tell you." Some of them could hardly stagger under their guns, and yet they proved terrible slaughterers when they had a chance to kill. In the subsequent search, 562,000 guns and carbines, 39,000 revolvers, and 56,000 cavalry sabres were found; so that the Commune had not lacked arms, especially as they had great numbers of artillery, mitrailleuses, etc.

The Commune ended by the entire suppression of revolt, the slaughter of many thousand evil-doers, and most of the leaders. Its leaders from first to last numbered no less than 115 persons. Of these 101 were either killed or escaped, and fourteen were incarcerated at Versailles. It both lived and died amid the execration of the citizens whom it professed to serve, and its short reign cost Paris 867,500,000 francs, or 173,000,000 dollars.

We hoped, and we confess that we believed, when we came to the list of chiefs that no American name would be found in it. But among forty-nine foreigners, mostly Poles and Germans, we find "WILTON, surgeon-major of the Seventy-second battalion (American)".

SOME of the British iron-clads lately made a voyage under sail from Cork harbor to the Tagus, and the results do not seem to bear out our neighbors in their practice of sparring an iron-clad so that it is a half-sailer. Half sailer it can never be; the greatest effort can only produce a very lumbering sort of iron-covered galleon. Accompanying the squadron was an unarmored wooden frigate the *Topaze*, which with a wind right astern had "only her three top-sails and topgallant sails loose, very seldom hoisting the latter, and very often heaving-to to keep in her station astern of the *Monarch* and *Hercules*"; while the seven iron-clads were "under all plain sail to royals, and with port studding-sails out." When chase was made to windward "the *Topaze* went away to windward of everything, and in a few hours was nearly out of sight of the other ships. The iron-clads bundled along as well as their dead weight in the water would permit, but the majority of them evidently were beating to leeward rather than to windward." From this we may well believe that "iron-clads require half a gale of wind abaft the beam to get any speed out of them. An unarmored vessel finding a hostile iron-clad squadron at sea would thus have time to go some distance for its own iron-covered comrades, return to hunt up the enemy, and sail from one squadron to the other until the two were brought together. Half a dozen iron-clads might thus look on while the toils of an adversary twice their size and strength were insidiously drawn around them by one poor, weak, wooden sister, whose fate would be obvious enough if they could get within a mile of it. All this is only a proof that ocean cruising iron-clads must hunt with swift and powerful sailing vessels capable of dealing with such an ocean spy as we have spoken of, or else must make a greater use of steam.

One other point is apparent. Iron-clads can have no advantage over unarmored antagonists, provided the latter have a clear offing. Their antagonists are pachyderms like themselves, and in case of a naval war we are likely to see a double action going on whenever hostile fleets meet; iron-clads and wooden vessels fighting far apart.

THE *London Spectator* remarks in good time upon the common mistake of looking upon the Treaty of Washington as a settlement of the *Alabama* claims. When the Recorder of London was appointed on the part of the British Government, it was commonly reported in England that his business was to be the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, while the truth is he was to concern himself with claims not "growing out of the acts of vessels." It is indeed degrading the action of the two governments to so constantly weaken the force of what mankind may one day regard as one of the greatest works of statesmanship. When two powers meet with the determination of wiping out all present cause of quarrel, and placing their intercourse upon the highest possible ground, all yielding is honorable and any that is necessary should be possible. Even the plainest rights may justly give way to the honorable purposes of the hour, and what one side cannot give the other must yield. A great deal remains to be done. The *Alabama* claims themselves are insignificant in comparison with the claims of the Confederate cotton bond-holders. Suppose the commission decides that their due is just and that we owe four hundred millions paid by our rebellious brethren to procure the means to fight against us. Does any one believe we should pay it? The commission may decide what it will or must, certain we are that in a thousand years no government of the United States would find itself strong enough to comply with the verdict. We speak but the words of soberness when we say that if this people had the alternative between that payment and war, it would be with cheerfulness that it would take up arms. So we see the Treaty of Washington though signed has not yet been performed, and it deals with such delicate questions that, great and praiseworthy as the agreement is, to carry it out will be a far more remarkable work. When difficulties like that we have mentioned confront the two governments which have made this bold reach after future peace, we certainly cannot accuse them of any weakness in trying to arrange their troubles as they best can.

THE Secretary of the Navy favors our cadet midshipmen, in an order published elsewhere, with some very plain language on the subject of their illegal indulgence in the traditional practice of hazing. The dismissal of several midshipmen, and the punishment, lighter in degree, inflicted on others, gives an emphasis to the criticisms of the Secretary which will secure for them a degree of attention from the middies which, as it appears, they have failed to give to the warning they received at the beginning of the academic year from the superintendent of the Naval Academy.

THE War Department archives of 1814 embrace the name of JUSTIN DIMICK, who, in October of that year, accepted the appointment of a cadet in the military service. His record was closed on the 13th inst. by the report of his death on that date. Fifty-seven years of service, and in his seventy-second year. Graduated July 1, 1819, he was promoted to second lieutenant of light artillery, and subsequently advanced, May 1, 1824, as first lieutenant; April 6, 1835, as captain; April 1, 1850, as major; October 5, 1857, as lieutenant-colonel Second Artillery; and October 26, 1861, as colonel First Artillery. He was honorably retired from active service August 1, 1863, under the law of July 17, 1862, being over "the age of sixty-two years."

During the fifty-two years that he is recorded as a commissioned officer, and independently of the usual duties of an artillery officer at a seaboard station, he served at the Military Academy; in the Ordnance Department; in the Florida War, 1836; in suppressing Canada border disturbances, 1838-'39; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-'46; as lieutenant-colonel Artillery Battalion of the "Army of Occupation," 1845-'46; in the war with

Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec (where wounded), skirmish of La Hoya, and assault and capture of the City of Mexico; in command of Vera Cruz; in the Florida Hostilities, 1849-'50; as member of board on the armament of fortifications, 1854-'55; in the Florida Hostilities, 1856-'57; Western frontier, 1859; in command of the Artillery School for Practice, 1859-'61; in command of the depot of prisoners of war at Fort Warren, 1861-'64; and as governor of the "Soldiers' Home" near Washington, D. C., 1864-'68. Had his advanced years permitted, the battles of the Rebellion would have found him as conspicuous as he had made himself in his vigorous days.

Attaching, by marked and distinguished service, honor to the nation, he was honored in return by the Government conferring upon him the brevets of captain, May 1, 1834, for faithful service ten years in one grade; of major, May 8, 1836, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the war against the Florida Indians; of lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; of colonel, September 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chapultepec; of brigadier-general, May 13, 1865, for long, gallant, and faithful service to his country. Justice, patriotism, personal valor, moral courage, benevolence, gentleness of disposition, courtesy of deportment, an integrity so spotless as to be saintly, and unaffected simplicity, were his, and have adorned his character.

Attention to the wants of the soldier, and an affectionate regard for his welfare, will be recalled by the veterans of many battles; the vanquished, under trying circumstances committed to his care, will remember the humane and compassionate friend; that noble nature, incapable of disguise, will be treasured by the many who have known him through his venerable service. A man of the finest sympathies, to whom a charitable appeal was as sacred as his morning prayers, whose conscience could hardly ever have borne a remorse for an intentional unkind act, and whose family relations were of the most beautiful and affectionate impress, the most devoted of husbands and fathers, the humblest of Christians, he has passed away, leaving in the darkness of death the bright elements of life to shine resplendently. Happy was he at death, of which he was wont to converse so frequently and so calmly, his conscience assuring him that so good a life would be crowned with a Christian's immortality. Called, so full of honors, and after so many years, let the cadet and officer emulate his example.

T. M. V.

PRESIDENT GRANT has made a flying visit to Boston and to Bangor, Me., during the past week, receiving in both places warm greeting. The occasion which called him to Boston was the laying of the corner-stone of a new Post-office building, and he visited Maine to take part in ceremonies connected with the prospective establishment of direct railroad connection with Halifax, Nova Scotia, which promises to reduce the trip from New York to Europe to five or six days.

"ARMY Ballads and Other Poems," is the production of Colonel Arthur T. Lee, formerly major of the Second Infantry, but now on the retired list of the Army. These poems are all short, are mostly songs, and celebrate occurrences and thoughts which have filled a busy Army life in Florida, Mexico, and elsewhere. They breathe the spirit of Army life, as well in its sterner hours as when, toil over, the soldier has a moment for softer thoughts and memories of home.

BATTERY K (Graham's), First Artillery, U. S. Army, commanded by Captain William M. Graham, astonished and delighted the people of Brooklyn on Tuesday, by a brilliant drill in the handsome parade-ground connected with Prospect Park. The city papers are loud in praise of the rapidity, beauty, regularity, and precision with which the evolutions were performed.

THIRTY-SIX thousand applications, under the act granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812, are now on file at the Pension office. About 120 certificates of pensions are issued per day, and it will take about one year to dispose of those now on file.

THE FENIANS IN MANITOBA.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), papers bring full particulars of the Fenian raid into Manitoba, and the capture and occupation of the Hudson Bay Company's Fort at North Pembina by General O'Neil, on the morning of the 5th inst. The *Pioneer* says:

There has been considerable excitement at Fort Garry for several days, on account of the rumored movements of the Fenians. When our informant reached the Custom-house, he received the first information of the raid. Mr. Douglass, the assistant Custom-house officer, was alarmed early in the morning by a half-breed, who informed him that a body of men, numbering about forty, was marching down. Mr. Douglass went to the door, and, seeing them coming, awoke Mr. Webster, and then Douglass started across the prairie to alarm the Hudson Bay post. He was pursued by General O'Donohue and another man on horseback, who presented revolvers at his head and ordered him back. He told them he would not go back, and demanded by what authority they acted. He said he should not obey them until they gave him their authority. O'Donohue then replied he acted under the authority of the Provisional Government of Manitoba. The Fenians then marched down and took the Hudson Bay Post, the only inmates being an old man and his wife, Mr. Watt, a one-armed Hudson Bay official, and Mr. Scott, his clerk. The Fenians seized all the provisions and made selections of clothing for themselves, and other articles, and started one load of provisions down the river. The prisoners were allowed the liberty of the yard and verandahs of the buildings, but were not permitted to go outside the stockade.

The Fenians arrested a half-breed American citizen on the road to Pembina, who was subsequently released by them, upon being informed of the fact. Messrs. Douglass and Webster, without the knowledge of the Fenians, gave the half-breed a note to Colonel Wheaton, commandant of the United States forces at Fort Pembina, informing him of the situation of affairs, and asking assistance. In a very short time Captain Wheaton, at the head of thirty men, appeared upon the scene. Captain Wheaton sent his color-bearer ahead to inquire of General O'Neil the object of his raid. The color-sergeant was escorted into the presence of O'Neil at the point of the bayonet as a prisoner. Before the soldier could explain his mission, some of the Fenians on the outside of the stockade came rushing in, exclaiming, "The American troops are coming."

Immediately there was a general stampede of the Fenians, pursued by the United States soldiers. O'Donohue, on going outside, found one of his own men on his (O'Donohue's) horse, but he was immediately knocked off, when O'Donohue mounted and fled with others who had horses, taken from half-breeds. Many of them throw away their arms as they ran. Those who were on foot took to the brush along the river. The troops fired a volley at the mounted Fenians, but it was believed no one was injured. Captain Wheaton witnessing the flight of the Fenians, mounted a horse, drew his pistols, and pursued them some distance ahead of his men. He came up to O'Neil, Donnelly, and Carley, and arrested them without resistance, and ten of the rank and file. General O'Neil was in such haste to get away from the post, that he left his sword on a table; O'Donohue left his repeating rifle, cloak, etc. Colonel Wheaton also captured about 300 stand of arms, 250 being breech-loaders, and 7,000 rounds of ammunition. He also sent a force and recaptured the provisions the Fenians were sending away. The prisoners were taken to Fort Pembina and confined in the barracks. General O'Neil took his capture very philosophically. On being put into an ambulance he took out his pipe and smoked during the short ride to the fort.

Another party of Fenians had appeared in the neighborhood of St. Joe, but Captain Wheaton was aware of their movements, and had sent his cavalry to capture or disperse them. The absence of this force of cavalry prevented the capture of the whole party under O'Neil.

Our informant states that the Manitoban authorities have received most positive assurances that the French half-breeds would sustain the Government against the Fenians. The Governor's proclamation was responded to by a general uprising of the people, irrespective of former affiliations. They also report that it would take several thousand men, without artillery, to capture Fort Garry.

As usual, the rank and file of the Fenians denounce the incompetency of their leaders. Some of them assert that O'Neil is more desirous of notoriety than of performing substantial service to the cause, and that he actually connived at the capture of his force. Our informants, however, are not able to vouch for the truth of these aspersions upon General O'Neil, and express no opinions thereon. They believe, however, that the raid was badly planned, and will amount to nothing. The capture of the leaders, with their arms, ammunition, and stores, at the outset of the campaign, is probably fatal to the enterprise.

THE MEN OF THE LATE WAR.

GENERAL von Wimpffen says that Napoleon III. has always shown very moderate ability as a commander. "His instructions to our generals in the Crimea frequently caused them the greatest embarrassment; and the success of the Italian campaign was considerably impeded by his rash and inconsiderate combinations. . . . Although his military capacity had become much weakened of late years, he was nevertheless convinced of his superiority to the statesmen of Prussia, and he did not doubt that his military genius would enable him to find a means of conquering that nation. . . . He was not fortunate enough to find ministers who could teach him better. Nearly all of them were frivolous and incompetent, and only served to hasten the catastrophe." Of Prince Napoleon the General has a much higher opinion. "People accuse him," he says,

"of want of courage, yet at the battle of the Alma he was in the midst of his troops at the most dangerous points. The reason why he did not remain in the Crimea was not because he feared danger, but because the slow and undecided conduct of the war rendered it impossible for him to take any further part in measures which his judgment condemned. He possesses the gift of assimilation in an extraordinary degree; most questions relating to the navy, the army, finance, administration, and political economy are familiar to him. . . . Yet he has never had any serious influence in the Emperor's councils."

As to Marshal Le Boeuf, General Wimpffen says: "This capable, brave, and thoroughly well-informed artillery officer seems to have given far too little attention to details, without which armies cannot march, fight, or concentrate themselves with rapidity. He trusted too much in the reports sent to him by the different departments, . . . and there was no one to check his great carelessness as to the means placed at his disposal. It may be said that Marshal Le Boeuf played under the Second Empire a similar part to that of Prince Polignac at the end of the Restoration when he was provisional minister of war. When the prince was asked what was the force in Paris he said it was from thirty thousand to forty thousand men, while in point of fact Marshal Marmont only had from ten thousand to twelve thousand capable of going into the field. The minister had included in this number the sick, the men on furlough, and the Corps de Garde, which was then in Normandy, seven or eight days march from Paris."

Turning to the German leaders, the General remarks that the Emperor William, besides his extraordinary energy, "which enables him, notwithstanding his advanced age, to brave all dangers and bear the greatest fatigue," possesses "a quality which is characteristic of great rulers, and which Louis XIV. also possessed—that, namely, of selecting the men who are most fitted to carry out his wishes. He takes care that no obstacle shall impede their action, encourages them, gives them the praise they deserve, and lets them have their full share of glory." Of Bismarck he says: "This unequalled diplomatist expresses himself with great facility and elegance, even in a foreign language. Every word he says seems to be carefully selected as the best for attaining his object with the least difficulty. I have seen him twice under very critical circumstances, and on both occasions he gave me the impression of being the most astute and dangerous man I ever met. Though as inflexible as Moltke himself, he can suit his manner and tone to the occasion; by seeming first conciliatory and then unyielding, he drives his adversary from hope to despair, and thus ascertains exactly what is the utmost he can hope to obtain from him." But the greatest and the most dangerous of the enemies of France, thinks the writer, is General von Moltke. "His body, like his will," he says, "is of iron; his piercing glance is like that of a bird of prey; no superfluous word ever passes his thin lips. . . . When the ruin or destruction of Prussia's enemies is in question he is inexorable. This man holds us in his clutches, and if he cannot deprive our country of its political independence and make it a vassal of the new German empire, he yet hopes to leave it so mutilated and crushed that it will for many years be unable to support those nations which will have to defend themselves against the ambition of Prussia."

THE BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

THE *Spectator* gives the following *resumé* and criticism of the manœuvres just ended at Aldershot:

The first series were marred by too much pre-arrangement; the last, which continued for one day, was improvised. Eight days ago the First division, 10,000 strong, under Sir Hope Grant, and representing the British army, was attacked by the Second (Carey) and the Third (Staveley), each as strong as the First. These two were, one to carry the Hog's Back, the other to turn it by Aldershot and drive the British to Cobham. Sir Hope Grant, however, refusing to hold the Hog's Back, retreated to Gravel Pit Hill, above Ash, and seducing Staveley to follow him, routed that general before Carey's wide sweep to the westward could take effect. Nevertheless, Grant, as pre-arranged, retired by Pirbright to Bisley, on the north of the Basingstoke canal and Southwestern railway. On Monday, the two divisions again assailed the First, Staveley crossing the canal, and Carey working round by Frimley and Bagshot. The overwhelming force directed against him compelled Grant once more to yield, and he fell back into an entrenched camp, the apex of which was Staples Hill, the right flank toward the railway at Sunningdale, the left over Gracious Pond, all marked in Wyld's map. On Tuesday the two divisions made a fruitless attack on the guns, redoubts, and rifle-pits, and were of course repulsed. So far the sole use of the manœuvres had been to test the tactical management of troops and their marching capabilities, to test also "the control," and exercise infantry and cavalry in outpost work and scouting.

But one day was devoted to a nearer approximation towards reality. The whole force was divided into two equal parts. Carey was appointed to command the British and Staveley the enemy, and no pre-arrangement whatever was made except this—that Carey was to march on his opponent and beat him—if he could. Now was seen the effect of leaving generals to their own devices. Early in the morning of Thursday Staveley occupied Chobham Ridges from Curley Hill to Round Butts, having rendered the canal impassable as far westward as the Swing Bridge, evidently assuming that Carey would assail or try to turn that position. But Carey had other plans. While his opponent remained in utter doubt respecting the movements of the British, Carey, repairing the bridges, pushed the bulk of his army over the canal, and advanced from Pirbright and Cobbett's Hill upon the Fox Hills. Discerning the movement, but still uncertain, having only dust-clouds in the valleys for a guide, Staveley also crossed the canal and occupied the hills; but suddenly emerging

from cover, Carey burst in upon him, turned his flank, cut off a brigade and fairly won the day. The men got so excited that they fired at short distances into each other's lines, and could hardly be stayed. The Prince of Wales was captured by the enemy, but rode off regardless of the fire.

Although in its essential characteristic, for the essential is to be victor, the campaign was a sham, since, save once, the generals were not allowed free play for their talents, yet as an exercise in the arts of marching, camping, outpost duties, in the handling of troops, and the management of artillery, the campaign has been of great value to the British army. Excellence in these is not success, but they are the elements of success. It is not an easy thing to move 20,000 men over difficult ground, along wooded lanes, over rough heath, through swamps and bogs, and to bring them together at the point of concentration. No doubt that is the business of a soldier, but even a soldier cannot learn his business except by actual experience. So far as we can judge from observation and report, the troops were very fairly directed on the march, and neatly handled in the presence of the enemy. But from this general praise there must be considerable deductions. From all sides rises a complaint that officers and men alike moved recklessly under crushing fire. Sir Charles Staveley's headlong gallop under the railway arch exposed to the fire of a score of Sniders is in all mouths, but we saw whole regiments and brigades who might have been concealed, within a few hundred yards of a position supposed to be occupied by an enemy. It may be objected that in real war ball and shell would have soon forced the men to seek the cover near at hand, but it is for the officers to make their men act as if they were liable to be shot down. In this respect, as in so many others, the campaign has not been conducted in such a way as to make it approximate closely to real war. There was too much laxity, too much pre-arrangement, too striking an absence of spontaneity.

One thing we have reason to be satisfied with is the quality of the troops. The line regiments looked fit to march anywhere and face anything; the Guards were not inferior to their established reputation; the cavalry, heavy and light, were thorough specimens of British horsemen. More soldierlike troops than these it would be impossible to imagine. But the same wide praise cannot be accorded to the militia, who were very unequal; many were weakly-looking, defective apparently in stamina, and all were shabby compared with the line or the volunteers. One result of the campaign, undoubtedly, should be a thorough overhauling of the militia, and a deliberate attempt to bring the troops in clothing, bearing, and appearance nearer to the linesmen.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF WAR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Money, who was sent to report the Russian autumn manœuvres, by the *London Times*, gives a very good description of what he saw:

It was the morning of the 19th when I first joined the army. I had received a telegram the night before at midnight saying I was invited by the Emperor to assist in the manœuvres, and I was told to leave St. Petersburg at seven in the morning. Of course I did so, and at eight I met the van of the retreating army, hastening to make a stand in the front of St. Petersburg. They were advancing in three columns by three different routes. The retreat (as could be told by the firing) was being protected in the rear by artillery, and (as I learnt after) the enemy, pressing close upon them, small engagements were being fought. It appeared that the Grand Duke Nicholas had made dispositions to fall with all his strength on the proper right flank of the enemy, namely, Mourino and Bougry. At daylight, when the direction taken by the Grand Duke Nicholas was known, the southern army had strengthened their positions on the right, and immediately retired on the Wyborn road. The right flank's centre had stood as long as they could to give a chance to the main body to retire on St. Petersburg. By the skilful arrangements of the south, the plan of the Grand Duke Nicholas to cut off the retreat failed of success. The principal mass of the southern army had time to retire, but the division of General Ellis and the Grand Duke Vladimir scarcely had time to carry out their retreat. The emperor was with the Praobrejensky Guard. With a view to give this regiment some additional time for rest in the morning after their carouse, they had been advanced to the van of the retreat over night, with liberty to follow in the rear in the morning, and they had bivouacked in a shaded hollow near a wood. Between this hollow and the road there was a mound with a solitary point projecting towards the road.

The view was picturesque enough when I first came in sight of this regiment. On the high and solitary mound on a soldier's knapsack placed on end was seated the monarch of all the Russias, watching his regiment of Guards getting ready to march off. Behind him some twenty or thirty yards stood his brilliant staff, unmoved but erect, with their horses in the rear. Quite apart on one side, immovable as statues, and totally unlike the rest of the scene, were glittering in the gay caparison of man and horse the two Cosacks of the Don, who are the nearest and constant attendants of the Czar. In the hollow on the other side the Guards were beginning to move to follow the rear of the column, which, regiment after regiment, was passing down the road where my carriage stood. The Emperor rode from column to column of the retreating army, and every one who knew the lines of retreat, who knew the regiments in each column, and who could understand the pressing rapid advance of the enemy, and witnessed the checks he received from the rear of the southern force, could distinguish the whole plan as on a map, and draw the conclusion that unless speedy succor arrived out of St. Petersburg the southern army was too hotly pressed to be able to make a stand, and must evacuate the capital to the conqueror. A gallant struggle was made in front of the city, but though the victorious van of the northern army

was held in check for some time, when at last its main body came up, the judges decided that the struggle must be abandoned, and the southern army, unable to resist and sore pressed, retreated behind the Neva, while the victorious north marched into the capital.

A better illustration of the theory of judges and umpires could hardly have been found than was visible in to-day's retreat. One of the three columns of General Drenteln's army massed in its retreat would have been out to pieces by a powerful battery suddenly brought up and most advantageously placed. The merest tyro could have foretold the effect. No wonder the judges ordered him to give up prolonging the check; no wonder he placed the Neva between himself and his foe. It was intensely interesting to watch all this, and to see and know what was being done. I felt (which is rare on a field-day) as if it was real war. The alarms, the artillery tearing along a road to protect the retreating infantry, the ambulance wagons, the aspect of men who have encamped out for days and nights, the stragglers (very few in number), the anxious look of generals in command, the excited messages of aides and gallopers, all this not proceeding on a great down, but in lanes, in fields, in spots where you could not see an enemy approaching, where fire might be opened on you unexpectedly, the sudden halts and sudden dashes, all contributed to give a reality which on that day ought to have taught every officer on the staff at least how to begin, continue, and conduct a retreat. At 2 o'clock the main body of the northern army came out on a spot, where four roads met, and the Emperor, together with his staff, leaving the retreating army, attached himself to the Grand Duke Nicholas. He is a fine fellow, the Grand Duke Nicholas, and a fine soldier. He has that look which shows he is one with his army, a look which seems to scan every man's knapsack and to take in all within its ken at once. The day was over, the enemy, reduced in number and very hard pressed, was reported to be falling back towards Tsarkoe-Selo, and the victorious Army of the North had nothing to do but to encamp in and around St. Petersburg. The Emperor retired to his beautiful palace on the Ylagin Island, and the majority of the staff to the different tents prepared for them in the grounds.

THE POWER OF ITALY.

THE new Roman paper, *La Riforma*, has an excellent and manly article upon the condition of the Italian army and the cause of its difficulties. The article was called out by a remark in the *Liberte* of Paris, which, in speaking of the reported league between Prussia, Austria, and Italy, rather contemptuously observed that an alliance with Italy is anything but seductive, as that country not only wants soldiers, but rifles and matériel of war; and that, in short, it is deficient in everything. But the nowadays must keep a close watch on their tongues. The Roman paper replies that the *Liberte* and its compatriots believed Prussia to be weak after Sadowa, when they clamorously called on the Imperial Government to cross the Rhine and march on Berlin. Spain, too, was thought to be weak by the first Empire, but in the long run she succeeded in expelling the invaders from her soil. The French, to be sure, always manage to find some good excuse for their defeats. In Spain, it was the bandits and the hostility of the priests; in 1870 they were "betrayed." To believe themselves, they never yet lost a battle by their own fault or in consequence of the valor of the enemy.

"And now," continues the *Riforma*, "a few words to the *Liberte*."

"Italy has, no doubt, made great sacrifices without reaping from them all the advantages expected. We have disbursed several hundred millions, and our armaments are neither complete nor perfect. Our administration, which is a bad copy of a French pattern, has simply created a confusion from which we shall never issue till we have returned to Italian laws and Italian traditions. All this is true, and we may add that no man of genius has yet appeared on our political horizon capable of supplanting our vainglorious mediocrities and remodelling the State. Cavour himself, regarded out of Italy as a great statesman, had skill enough to induce Europe to accept the results of the Italian revolution, but he was incapable of reforming, or laying down a basis for reforming the public administration."

"In spite of all this, Italy had progressed and accomplished her unification; and in the peninsula so often subjected to foreign invasion there was no example of such savage conflicts as those which occurred at Paris in June, 1848, and May, 1871. Among us the Government, though intrusted to weak and unskillful hands, was never disquieted, and we may therefore assume that we shall continue to advance without being exposed to those violent shocks that drive a people from *coups d'état* to insurrections."

"Let us tell the truth. In 1866 the commanders of our army and navy were not equal to their duties, but if Lissa and Custoza sent a pang through every Italian heart, they were of service to our ally, for by occupying Austria in Lombardy and the Adriatic we lessened her chances of conquering at Sadowa. Our alliance had its value, and our soldiers might have marched to Vienna and shaken hands with the Prussians in the ancient capital of the Hapsburgs had a different man been at the head of the army on the Mincio. In 1866 we had soldiers who fought like heroes, and we did not want for either matériel or rifles."

The *Liberte* knows little of its neighbors and likes to season politics with puns. Has it ever tried to discover how Italy, with no brilliant ministers, with limited means for war, in the midst of administrative disorder and popular discontent, has come to be a united nation? It is entirely owing to the good sense of the population and to a liberal patriotism unalloyed with selfish ambition. This sound sense, this genuine patriotism has saved us in every crisis, has conducted us to Rome, our goal, and will give us that liberty and progress to which we have a right. It is exactly these qualities that are not to be found in France."

"No sooner has France escaped from a disastrous war than we see her great cities rent asunder by factions and her rural population stirred up by the clergy. She is unable to collect and recover herself or to found a stable government. Isolated in Europe, she threatens Prussia with revenge and Italy with intervention in favor of the Papacy, while at the same time she insults England with her unseasonable sympathies with Ireland."

"The *Liberte* should understand the present circumstances better. France has need of friends in Europe, and she follows an unwise policy in awakening the distrust and suspicion of her neighbors."

GERMAN EXPLORATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

THE German steam tender *Pomerania* returned from a cruise in the Baltic on August 24. After running from Stockholm to Gothland, she anchored on July 20 in the harbor of Wisby, a little town which lies among the ruins of ancient churches and the towers and fortifications of an earlier age. The *Pomerania* sailed eastward till she approached the Russian coasts, and afterward returned to Gothland, and from thence to Memel. She crossed the deepest part of the Baltic in three different directions, steamed along the Prussian coast to Dantzic, and then examined the Baltic between the coasts of Pomerania, Gothland, Oeland, and Rugen. After coaling at Stralsund, she rounded the cape of Arkona in Rugen, and passed to the west along the coasts of Pomerania, Mecklenburg, and Holstein. During the whole of these journeys soundings were carefully taken, the bottom dredged, the surface and deep-water currents observed, and the temperature of the water at the surface and at some depth, as well as the proportion of salt it contained, determined. The results of these observations will be published after they have been subjected to proper scientific examination; for the present the following isolated facts are not without interest:

The greatest depth of the Baltic between Gothland and Windau was found to be 790 feet, not 1,100, as was formerly supposed. At the depth of from 600 to 790 feet the water was, at the end of July, very cold, the thermometer giving from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 deg. R. No plants were found at this depth, and only a few specimens of one or two species of worms were brought up with the clay and mud. The cold probably prevents fresh-water animals from living at such a depth, while the small quantity of salt which the water contains renders it unfit to support sea animals. Animal life abounds from the surface to about 300 feet below it, while plants were seldom found at a depth of more than 60 feet. The Baltic is supplied with salt water by the Kattegat, through which a deep-water current flows into the Baltic, while the brackish water, which is lighter, streams into the North Sea by a surface current. In the part of the Baltic which lies to the west of Rugen, the difference between the brackish water of the surface and the salt water of the depths is far more strongly marked than in the eastern basin, and consequently a number of animals and plants are to be found in the former which are entirely absent in the latter part, where the water contains a comparatively small percentage of salt. Both animal and vegetable life was found to be most abundant on the coasts of Mecklenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein, and in the bay of Lübeck.

GENERAL Humphreys has received a letter from Clarence King, geologist, in charge of the geological expedition of the fortieth parallel, dated "Camp in Easton, Uinta Mountain, October 3," in which he states that extensive fires have raged throughout the Rocky Mountains since August 26, filling the air with such volumes of smoke as to altogether stop their topographical work. On the 2d of October a heavy snow storm prevailed, and on the 3d, for the first time, the air was clear. Engineer King says the survey will be completed by the 1st of December, and that the expedition is very successful.

THE morality of the French army is to be strictly attended to, and it is for this purpose that a number of permanent camps are being formed in the vicinity of Paris and other cities of importance, for the authorities have come to the conclusion that it is damaging for soldiers to remain in contact with a civilian population in a state of constant fermentation. In addition to this, it will, no doubt, be easier to keep Paris in subjection with troops outside, and not exposed to sudden attack.

By the President of the United States of America: A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed and do still exist in the State of South Carolina for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the Act of Congress approved April 20, 1871, entitled, "An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States;" and

Whereas, in certain parts of said State, to wit, in the counties of Spartansburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and

Whereas, The constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties, etc.

I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid to disperse, and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days after the date hereof, and to deliver either to the Marshal of the United States for the District of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are engaged.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

BEFORE a General Court-martial convened at New York city, and of which Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery, is president, First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry, was arraigned and tried on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 83d Article of War." The specification alleged that the accused, being at the time under charges for drunkenness, in violation of the 45th and 83d Articles of War, and about to come before a General Court-martial therefor, and having, with a view to a mitigation of the judgment of the court and of the reviewing officer thereon, voluntarily offered a pledge to abstain thereafter from the use of intoxicating liquors, appeared on two occasions in a state of intoxication; once at David's Island, and once in New York. The court found the accused not guilty of the first specification, guilty of the second, and not guilty of the charge. Brigadier-General McDowell, in commenting on the case, says:

In the case of First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry, the court, in its findings as to the first specification, has given the accused the benefit of the doubt caused by the conflict of testimony as to the alleged state of intoxication in a state of intoxication at David's Island. As to the second specification, the court has excepted from its finding—of guilty—so much thereof as alleges that the accused gave the particular pledge therein quoted.

It is in evidence that this pledge was received officially from the files of the headquarters of the Department of the South; also that in 1868, a pledge was received by the major-general then commanding that department, which formed, among other considerations, the basis of a recommendation, by him, of a mitigation of the sentence of dismissal awarded by the court by which the accused had been tried, and that on this recommendation, so based, a mitigation was made by the President and so expressed in the General Court-martial Orders promulgating the proceedings in that case.

The defence set up by the accused and admitted by the court is, that the particular pledge referred to and set forth in the present charges was a forgery, made by the nearest member of the accused's family, and it is at this fearful cost that the court has now acquitted him.

These findings are in conformity with the evidence, and are approved.

It is to be noted, however, by the reviewing officer, but not as a matter which concerns the proceedings of the court, but as one made known by them and requiring comment, that, though the accused did not, at the time this forged pledge was sent to the major-general commanding the Department of the South, know of its existence, he came to the knowledge of it subsequently, and allowed the forgery to stand uncontradicted. This certainly made him morally responsible for it.

The judge-advocate was properly overruled by the court in his attempt to bring before it, on the present charges on which the accused was tried, the other pledge taken by the accused, under oath, before a notary public, and appended to the proceedings of the court which tried him in 1868, and on which the action of the major-general commanding the Department of the South, and the President, was based.

That pledge was in no way before the court; its existence, in fact, was not known at these headquarters at the time the present court was instituted.

The more proper course of the judge-advocate would have been to report the fact of the discovery of this genuine pledge to department headquarters, so that the officer preferring the charges might have had the opportunity of making an additional charge, and thus saving the delay of a new court.

It is noticed that a well-established rule, both in our own service and that of the British, from which "the custom of war in like cases" is mainly to be derived, was more than usually disregarded by the court—in that it suffered itself to be addressed directly, and in his own name, by the accused's counsel.

Even the accused's defence was not signed by himself, but by his counsel, which in this last respect was not in accordance with circular from these headquarters of June 1, 1871.

In the British service, "courts-martial have been particularly guarded in adhering to the custom which obtains of resisting every attempt to address them on the part of any but parties to the trial; a lawyer is not recognized by a court-martial, though his presence is tolerated as a friend of the prisoner to assist him by advice in preparing questions for witnesses, or writing them out for him, in taking notes, and in shaping his defence," and this custom has only been varied in the exceptional instance where courts-martial were specially organized under the limited Act of Parliament commonly called the "Coercion Act," which provided (Sec. 14 of 34 and 4th Wm. IV., c. 4, s. 40) that "parties before the court might have the assistance of counsel and attorneys." (Simmons on Courts-martial, secs. 37 and 47; (Hough on Prac. of Courts-martial, p. 952, ch. 21.)

This custom of the British service was also declared to be the custom of our own by Major-General Alexander Macomb in his "Treatise on the Practice of Courts-martial." (Edition 1841, p. 47, sec. 93.)

The late Captain De Hart, also, in his "Observations on Military Law" (p. 133, ch. 7), entered into extended remarks on this subject, and showed that the British custom had not been departed from except in allowing counsel, at request of the prisoner or accused, to read, for him, the written defence already properly prepared. (See also Major Benet's Treatise on Military Law, pp. 76 and 123.)

The only instance in which an extension of this ancient and well-settled custom could be permitted, would possibly be where stenographers are appointed and sworn, under the 28th Section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, for the purpose of aiding in the dispatch of business.

In such a case, a Court, in its discretion, might permit the accused, through his counsel, to propound questions directly to the witness, without the delay of first reducing them to writing.

The court having a doubt as to a question affecting its organization and the legal effect of a certain act, summoned before it, a staff officer of the department, a staff officer of the department commander, and proceeded to satisfy its doubts by interrogating him, and seeking in this way his individual opinion on the point involved.

This was as improper as it was nugatory. The mere opinion of the staff officer thus given carried with it no authority whatever.

The court might as well have subpoenaed any lawyer in civil life. The judge-advocate at department headquarters is an aid to the department commander—not to the court.

The court had its own judge-advocate to inform it on any point of law; and as to matters affecting its organization, it should have applied, in the well-known way, to department headquarters for the decision of the constituting authority.

It had no more right, for such a purpose, to summon the department commander's aid than the department commander himself or the Judge-Advocate-General or the Secretary of War.

First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry, will continue in arrest till charges now pending against him are considered by the War Department.

GENERAL Sébastiani, brother of Marshal Sébastiani, one of the few remaining veterans of the first French empire, died recently at Ajaccio, Corsica. He was born at Porta, Corsica, in 1786, and began his military career in 1806, under the orders of Junot; took part in the campaigns of Portugal, Spain, and Russia; was made colonel at Dresden, and a short time after dangerously wounded. During the Hundred Days he followed Napoleon's fortunes, and distinguished himself at Ligny and Waterloo. In 1833 he was appointed field marshal, by right of seniority. He was raised to the peerage in 1837, and made, successively, military commander of Paris, which post he kept until the night of February 23, 1848, when he was replaced by Marshal Bugaud. Since then has been living in complete retirement at Ajaccio.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE THIRTEENTH IN BALTIMORE.—The pleasure excursion of a small portion of this command, as represented by Company A, to Baltimore, Md., last week, was only another instance of the happy feeling of comradeship prevailing among the National Guardsmen of the different States of the Union. The visit was memorable and interesting, from the fact that ten years before, the Thirteenth was quartered in the same city; its journey thither and its mission then being far different from what they were last week. Instead of the frowns and insurrection of 1861, it met in 1871 the generous feeling and hospitality of comrades in arms, who readily extended the hand of fellowship and knew no difference between North and South, Democrat or Republican. The heartiness, the cordiality, the unreserve of the reception, and the reciprocal friendliness of the citizen soldiery of Brooklyn and Baltimore are a happy augury of that day—may it soon come!—when there shall no more be North or South, East or West, but the one great Nation in whose glory all shall take pride, and whose citizens shall be cemented together by common aims and interests, and all sectional divisions and distinctions shall be at an end. Certainly the Baltimore militia exhibited the spirit of large-minded, broad-viewed, and cosmopolitan gentlemen on this occasion.

We are glad of these friendly meetings of Northern and Southern National Guardsmen. They serve to unite the various States, and to bring under the good feeling to which they give rise, the bitter animosities which civil war created. May this visit of Brooklyn soldiery to Maryland firmly and lastingly unite in the bonds of good fellowship the Brooklyn Thirteenth and Fifth Maryland. The Fifth, it is perhaps pretty well known, is composed of men who have fought on both sides, but who, now that the war is past, meet and work in perfect harmony.

On Monday evening 9th inst., the vicinity of Cranberry and Henry streets, Brooklyn, was the centre of unusual interest. Inside the armory all was bustle and activity—outside enthusiasm and excitement. At precisely 8:15, Drum Major Smith, the foster-father of drum majors *ad libitum*, marshalled his band in "martial array," and a few minutes later Company A marched out amid the loud huzzas of the assembled multitude. Included in the crowd of lookers-on were more than two hundred members of the regiment which accounts for the two platoons of "target judges" that accompanied the excursionists as far as Courtlandt street ferry. Adjutant Richards assumed command of the escort, and greatly distinguished himself. At Jersey City a special train awaited the excursionists, and at 9:30 they were off. At 3:30 A. M., the Monumental City was reached, where the Brooklyn boys met with a very early and most cordial reception, furnished by a delegation of officers, and two companies of the Fifth Maryland, who had been up all the previous night in order to see the sun rise, and greet their Brooklyn brethren in arms. At 4 P. M., Tuesday afternoon a battalion of the Fifth Maryland, commanded by Major Guither waited upon the regiment at the Eutaw House, and after passing in review the two commands made a street parade; the fine marching of the Brooklyn boys eliciting universal applause from the fair daughters of the sacred soil.

At 7 P. M., the officers of the Fifth Maryland again waited upon the representatives of the National Guards, and escorted them to Ford's new Baltimore Opera House, to witness "London Assurance." But after the first act, all hands marched in column of twos to the armory of the Fifth Maryland, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared *a la carte*. As soon as the officers and members of the Fifth Maryland and Company A, Thirteenth, had assumed position on the right and left flank of the groaning tables, Colonel Jenkins on behalf of the city of Baltimore, and State of Maryland, welcomed the visitors and bade them set to, *a la fourchette*, which command was promptly obeyed. The inner man satisfied, then came the intellectual repast. Colonel Jenkins made the opening speech, offering as a toast "The gallant boys of the city of churches." Colonel Fred. A. Mason responded very happily, his remarks throughout being warmly and loudly applauded. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, Captain Lefferts, General McBlair, and General Carr followed, each with a few well-chosen remarks, and then came the oratorical gem of the evening in the shape of a heartfelt cordial greeting from Captain Frank X. Ward, a graduate of Georgetown college, Washington, D. C., and a lawyer of great ability.

It was with difficulty that Captain Ward was able to resume his seat, owing to the long continued applause which greeted him from all sides. Loud calls were then made for Captain James F. Keegan, the "Poet" of the New York Express. This young gentleman acquitted himself in a very creditable manner, and promises well as a public orator. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing, dancing, and good cheer, which, owing to the "gemini" of the Fifth Maryland, McNally and Allmand, was kept up until early morning. Sergeant Allmand is an artist in his line, and caused much amusement by his orchestral imitations and judge and jury trial of Sergeant McNally.

The Fifth Maryland propose coming East the ensuing summer. We would advise our National Guard to look to their laurels. The Fifth are without exception a magnificent body of men, and "well up in Up-ton." We guarantee them a warm reception.

On Wednesday morning at 8:30 Company A turned their

faces homeward, stopping over in Philadelphia, where they met with a cordial reception from the State Fencibles, commanded by Captain Ryan. The Fencibles are one of the best drilled commands in the country, and, if we mistake not, they may without hesitation lay claim to the champion colors of the country.

Their uniform is at once striking and handsome, and the perfection they have attained in the manual of arms is extraordinary. Captain Ryan, with his usual *bonhomie*, treated the Brooklyn boys to an exhibition drill—which was something grand, but which we will criticise more fully hereafter. At 6 P. M. the Fencibles escorted their guests to the West Philadelphia station, and at 10:20 P. M. the Brooklyn boys struck their native soil, where they were received by Company D and volunteers of the Thirteenth, Captain Hempstead, and escorted to their armory. The line of march was finely illuminated by Bengal lights and rockets.

THE RUSSIAN DUKE RECEPTION.—The members of the First and Second divisions, N. G. S. N. Y., also the First brigade of the New Jersey militia, are on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the reception to be given to Russia's imperial son, Alexis, who is momentarily expected to arrive. The General Orders from First division headquarters call out for this occasion the entire infantry of the division, a small portion of the cavalry and artillery being held in reserve for detailed duty, we presume. The full details of the proposed reception have been already published in the daily press, and therefore need no special announcement in these columns. Much interest is felt as to which regiment of the division will be detailed as the guard of honor. The Seventh has always justly received this distinction, but for this occasion the Twenty-second has put in a claim to the honor, and expects to receive it. General Aspinwall, its former commander, is one of the leading members of the reception committee. We do not presume the Prince will make his appearance until next week, and then the whole subject will be settled. The Seventh is among the first to promulgate division orders, and Colonel Clark we observe has ordered the regiment out in full-dress, and marching order. This is very wise, for at this season of the year the weather is uncertain and there is no telling on occasions of this kind how long the troops will be kept standing in column or line. We should advise all regimental commandants, as far as practicable, to follow the example of Colonel Clark. We observe also that the regiment is ordered to assemble two hours previous to the hour to be named in division orders for the formation of the division; and commandants are ordered to thoroughly inspect the uniforms and equipments of their companies on the day of parade, previous to regimental formation.

Since writing the above we have ascertained that one regiment from each brigade of the First division has been detailed for special guard of honor. These will comprise the Seventh, Eleventh, and Twenty-second. This equally distributes the honors in the division, but leaves out Brooklyn and New Jersey.

BATTERY K, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.—The fine parade ground of the Second division N. G. S. N. Y., attached to the Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday last was the scene of one of the handsomest exhibitions in light artillery movements and practice ever witnessed by the National Guard, which ought to profit by their observation. This exhibition was that by Battery K, First Artillery, commanded by Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, and generally known as Graham's Light Battery. The notice of this drill was short and somewhat indefinite, yet the mere mention in the daily papers on the day of its occurrence was enough to draw together an exceedingly large number of spectators who during the drill manifested the greatest interest in every movement of the battery. The battery arrived from Fort Hamilton promptly at 3 P. M., accompanied by the excellent band of the regiment, and immediately began its drill. After going through the various evolutions of forming section, breaking into column of pieces, and the several alternations of relative position of the carriages laid down in the tactics, the more complicated manoeuvres were performed. These included the various changes of front, firing by half battery, advancing and retiring, and every rapid change of position that could be demanded by the sudden exigencies of a battle. The firing was of course performed with blank cartridges, but many of the lady spectators displayed considerable nervousness in their untutored uncertainty of the possible result. All the movements of the drill and the mechanical manoeuvres were executed with admirable precision, and elicited general praise from all present, both novices and initiated.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment will assemble in fatigue at the armory on October 24 for annual inspection and muster. Roll call of companies at 2 o'clock P. M. The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of the "Military Association of the State of New York":

Resolved, That the guidons at present the property of this association be presented at the next annual meeting of this association to the regiments showing the largest proportionate increase, present in uniform, at the inspection of 1871 over 1870.

A full representation of the Forty-seventh regiment at this inspection will almost guarantee the possession of the gift referred to. Where the success of this regiment is at stake it is not deemed necessary to more strongly urge the attendance of every member. All recruits will immediately

proceed to fully equip themselves in dress uniform and white cross-belts. The parade in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis will be in dress uniform and white belts, and at so short a notice that equipment after receiving orders will be impossible.

FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.—The annual inspection and muster of the several organizations composing this brigade, Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin (except the Separate Troop Cavalry) will take place at 2 o'clock P. M. on the following dates: Twenty-eighth Infantry, October 23, on the Union hall ground, Brooklyn, E. D.; Fourteenth Infantry, October 27, at Smith street, near Carroll Park; Thirteenth Infantry, October 30, at Smith street, near Carroll Park; Separate Troop Cavalry, October 25, at Fort Greene, at 4 o'clock P. M. Books, records, and papers will be inspected the first week in November at such time in the evening as may be agreed upon between the brigade inspector and commanding officers of organizations, who, together with the commanding officers of companies and adjutants, will appear in uniform. Commanding officers of organizations are charged with the duty of forwarding five muster rolls of each company, and four of the field and staff, properly made out, to Major Wm. H. Coughlin, brigade inspector, at these headquarters, at 8 o'clock P. M., on the following days: Twenty-eighth regiment October 17, Fourteenth regiment October 21, Thirteenth regiment October 24, Separate Troop Cavalry October 23.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS AND MUSTER.

Fifty-fifth Infantry, Colonel Allen, assembled on the afternoon of the 13th inst. at Tompkins Square for annual inspection and muster. The command was very promptly on the ground, and, as customary, the inspection was preceded by a review before the Third brigade commander, General Varian, accompanied by the inspector. This ceremony was very fairly performed, the men appearing generally steady, and the companies to good advantage. An error of the commanding officer, however, marred somewhat the passage in review, he having omitted to bring the battalion to a "carry" before passing the point of review; therefore the first three companies on the right passed the reviewing officer at a "right shoulder," the other company commanders without orders coming to a "carry" in time to save the entire battalion from fully executing an unpardonable error. The regiment was in full dress—that is, the fullest dress this regiment possesses—a neat gray uniform of the chasseur pattern, with scarlet trimmings. The officers, we observe, still retain the French pattern of epaulettes, which is in fact about the only French characteristic the command now possesses. The "Garde Lafayette" is now composed mainly of Germans, Poles, and Swedes, the former predominating. The regimental commander was without epaulettes, but covered up the deficiency with a mammoth cloak, which, when thrown about his person *a la militaire*, gave him an exceedingly martial and commanding appearance. The inspection was of the usual nature, full of errors, but a few of the officers comprehending its details, or so at least we judged from the awkward manner in which the majority presented their commands for inspections. There was one marked exception in this regard, and that occurred in the instance of Company F, Captain Boehrer, which company gave evidences of careful drill and attention. This company lost the regimental gold recruiting medal presented by Colonel Allen, also the \$200 prize presented by Quartermaster Connolly, by having one man absent and both lieutenants' positions vacant. Company C therefore claim these gifts of the generous donors. The medal is worn by the commandant of winning company until he vacates his position; after which it is returned to the donors, and again competed for in the regiment. We were not a little amused at the awkward manner in which the companies generally stacked arms; indeed, we observe that this is frequently with our National Guard, a very serious and arduous task. We recommend that company commanders try this portion of the drill oftener. In the case of the Fifty-fifth at this inspection, the wind, which, however, was blowing pretty stiff, levelled the majority of their frail pyramids of musketry. The regiment, despite these irregularities, which to a greater or less degree are exhibited in all volunteer organizations, presented its wonted good appearance, and, despite French secessions, shows great life and commendable *esprit de corps*. A good band was present, and after the inspection and muster by Major and Brevet Colonel Wentworth, made a short parade. As the command left the ground and marched past General Varian and staff some of the officers thought a marching compliment was being extended, a few therefore erroneously saluted. The officer commanding the left company presented a very ludicrous appearance as he passed, being at a loss to know what to do with his sword. He therefore brought it from a "carry" to a semi "right shoulder," then, with a very smiling face, gave it a turn, and then returned it to a "carry." The Fifty-fifth did not make a bad show at this inspection; and the following returns show a slight gain in the number present, which is doing exceedingly well, with the loss of its Frenchmen:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	4	—	4
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Band.....	30	—	30
Company B.....	36	24	60
Company C.....	67	7	74
Company D.....	23	15	38
Company E.....	28	12	40
Company F.....	64	14	78
Company G.....	34	5	39
Company H.....	38	18	56
Company I.....	36	18	54
Total.....	373	113	486

The Fifty-fifth mustered last year 368 present, 120 absent, 488 total.

First Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster commanding, paraded at the State Arsenal on the evening of the 13th inst. for inspection and muster. The First during the past two years has claimed the clemency of the brigade commander and inspected under the canopy of night and gaslight, instead of the bright beams of day. We have no sympathy with these unfair transactions, undertaken contrary to orders from General Headquarters, and carried out contrary to all regulations of the service. These annual inspections at most are inglorious farces, as conducted in the National Guard, and this season apparently they are more fraudulent in their general aspect than in former years; but the light of day and plenty of room gives them some little character. When a com-

mand claims over all other regiments of the division a night inspection and muster, it is one of the surest indications of weakness which it could display. An inspection parade is the most essential parade of the year; for it is the time when the brigade inspector or Inspector-General ascertains the active strength of a command, and its general efficiency, etc., in case of an emergency. These officers therefore wish to see the command by daylight, not an exhibition of its capacity for a night parade. The First is one of the smallest regiments in the division, and one of the best and most effective, small as it is, and we always desire to give it praise; but we do not believe in the unfair method of claiming a privilege for two consecutive seasons unasked for by other regiments of the division.

The inspection and muster as usual was preceded by a review, which ceremony was received conjointly by Lieutenant-Colonel Webster and the brigade inspector, Brevet Colonel Wentworth, Major Perley being in command of the battalion. To our surprise we were informed that this was the major's first experience as a commanding officer at a review. His conduct of this review showed his inexperience, on account of which we shall, without criticism in detail, let it pass, trusting, however, that the major will hereafter have more opportunity for practice. The troops were remarkably steady, and never looked better. The passage in review was very fair for an indoor ceremony; the drum-major, however, was very much at fault with his eyes and baton at the beginning in giving two ruffles for an officer two grades below a brigadier general. At the close, the officer commanding the right company came for some unaccountable reason to a "support," which erroneous movement was followed consecutively by every company along the line. At the inspection the field and staff took position without orders, as also did the non-commissioned staff. The adjutant was at first a little confused as to the color-guard, who was "going it alone" at one time, but was finally escorted to proper position by the adjutant, an officer by the way who gives promise of making his mark before long. For one who, as we are informed, was a civilian previous to his present appointment, he does remarkably well, and we hold the First doubly lucky in obtaining so enterprising an officer as Adjutant Luckey. The companies showed generally good proficiency during the details of inspection and muster, and, with the exception of the prevalent disease of "false muster," of which there were several instances, the regiment did exceedingly well. The returns which we append show an increase over last year, but as the band was not present we do not see how the inspecting officer can include it in the muster rolls. The regiment propose, however, mustering this band on the occasion of the Russian Duke reception. This is a very economical way of doing things, and we have nothing to say against the saving; but do object decidedly to the irregular and unprecedented process of mustering a band not present. Exclusive of this band, the regiment shows an effective increase of just six men over last year's returns, as will be seen by the following returns:

	Present.	Absent.	Total
Field and staff.....	7	—	7
Non-commissioned staff.....	3	—	3
Band.....	30	—	30
Company A.....	43	7	50
Company B.....	33	4	37
Company C.....	33	12	45
Company D.....	8	32	40
Company E.....	22	14	36
Company F.....	29	18	47
Company G.....	20	14	34
Company H.....	44	17	61
Total.....	281	118	399

The First mustered last year 245 present, 184 absent, 429 total.

Twelfth Infantry, Colonel John Ward, paraded on Monday, fully equipped and in marching order, on Tompkins Square, for annual inspection and muster. This command began the inspections of the First brigade, and as a parade of any portion of this command induces rain, we were not at all surprised to see threatening weather and the usual result. Fortunately, however, before the ceremonies were over the weather cleared. The regiment was at least an hour behind the designated time. The brigade inspector, Major Gilon, however, was on the ground in time, as also a portion of the brigade staff; but General Ward, commanding the brigade, did not make his appearance until late in the afternoon, and then in citizen's dress. The regiment on entering the ground took position on the east side, and previous to the review, Colonel Ward in a few brief words presented his command with an elegant stand of United States colors. The colors are of the finest silk material, the guidons also of silk, being of the United States color pattern, bearing the figure "12" in white and blue, the whole being a very handsome gift from the generous commander of the regiment. After the presentation, the regiment immediately formed for review, Colonel Ward receiving this compliment, accompanied by the brigade inspector, who took position on the left of the reviewing officer, which was strictly correct. Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve was in command, and the regiment while in line appeared remarkably steady. The second company moved forward at the command, "Column forward," and the band struck up immediately thereafter, all the companies moving and closing distance. After passing the first change of direction, the band obliqued, and during this movement the company on the right marked time, the other companies closing up to almost half distance. The passage in review was, however, very fair, but not anything equal to former attempts of this command. After reaching the original position, the companies had lost so much distance that the line presented a gap large enough for one company. During the standing review, Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve faced the battalion before the reviewing party had reached the centre of the rear of the battalion, instead of waiting until the music had ceased. After breaking into column at the review, the command was not brought to a "right shoulder," but remained at a "carry" throughout. These were blemishes for which there is no excuse in a command like the Twelfth, and we were not a little surprised that they should be committed, as this command during the past few years has gained an enviable reputation as a first-class organization. A few battalion movements followed, the first, by the way, executed on these grounds this season. These were only fairly executed, the colonel in one instance transposing somewhat a command in resuming the march in column of fours from close column. In marching in line at "fours left about," the second company on the right marched to the right, and consequent confusion occurred. Company commanders seemed to be very rusty, and were more at fault during the drill than any of the men. This drill, which, despite these criticisms, was very fair, only illustrates the impracticability of giving perfect exhibitions in proficiency and general drill after a long season of summer rest. The inspection and muster of the regiment was exceedingly well conducted, and we will guarantee it was bona fide in every respect—a fact that but few regiments of the National Guard can boast of. The men require a new fatigue

throughout, and Colonel Ward should make an immediate application or requisition for them. The Twelfth is a working regiment, and always looks ready for duty, and is undoubtedly one of the most trustworthy commands of the National Guard.

The following inspection returns show a general increase in the regiment over last year's muster. Company B, Captain Banta, makes a splendid exhibition in numbers, even if its commander has a heavy weight on his shoulders in the way of antediluvian shoulder-straps:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	7	2	9
Non-commissioned staff.....	6	—	6
Band.....	25	—	25
Company A.....	24	13	37
Company B.....	53	8	62
Company C.....	33	13	46
Company D.....	23	20	43
Company E.....	48	11	59
Company F.....	32	5	37
Company G.....	33	7	40
Company H.....	28	11	39
Company I.....	30	11	41
Company K.....	47	11	58
Total.....	380	112	492

Last year the regiment mustered 341 present; 105 absent; 446 total.

Twenty-second Infantry, Colonel Porter, assembled on Tompkins Square on Tuesday afternoon for its annual inspection and muster. The regiment was promptly on the ground, and as customary took position on the eastern portion of the square, established a guard, and immediately prepared for review. This ceremony was received by Colonel Porter, accompanied by the First brigade inspector, Major Gilon, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown meanwhile assuming command of the regiment. The review was a very handsome exhibition, and showed to excellent advantage the quality of the regiment as a well-drilled and disciplined command. The men during the standing review appeared exceedingly steady, and the passage both in quick and double time, was never exceeded on these or any other grounds in general points of excellence. The salutes of the officers, however, were only fair, few if any preserving the prescribed six pace distance, and several recovered immediately in front of the reviewing officer; the colors likewise omitted to droop. The company alignments, distances, and well-closed ranks nevertheless gave the Twenty-second the palm over all other reviews thus far held "on the square." The double time was the treat of the occasion, and the companies as they passed in solid column with good distance and fronts elicited unbounded applause from the numerous line of spectators present, the majority of whom were gentlemen connected with other military organizations and more or less prejudiced. The fifth and eighth companies in column appeared to best advantage in the double time, but the regiment as a whole deserves unqualified praise for its excellent execution in this regard. The Twenty-second, however, has advantages over other regiments of the division, in the fact of it having the only armory suitable in almost every regard for maneuvering in either quick or double time, the latter of which cannot be attempted indoors by any other regiment of the First or Second division. The regiment paraded its band on this occasion for the first time. It is now under the direction of Bandmaster Behm, formerly attached to the regular band at Governor's Island. We observed as the line was being inspected at the review that the band played in common time; otherwise we cannot see any real improvement in its general organization, or musical qualities, as compared with the former and well-known Dods-worth's band. The only real difference, if any, is that one is a "society" and the other "non-society" organization; and as for ourselves, we do not see why there are not as good musicians out of us in this tyrannical Union.

At the close of the review a number of battalion movements were executed, scarcely any of which excelled those of the Twelfth Infantry of the day previous, and therefore were only fair. New officers and members, together with a general rustiness throughout the entire command relative to battalion execution from want of practice, are not adjuncts of perfection. The inspection and muster which followed was conducted in commendable style, and the companies generally showed a more equal distribution of members than usually displayed in this command. The new company has not as yet reached the minimum standard, therefore it was not mustered at this inspection. It has, we understand, reached the strength of thirty members, and although this is more than the average parade of many companies of the National Guard, Colonel Porter very properly does not deem that a proper criterion for the "Two Twos." One of the peculiar hobbies of the field of this command is "Napoleon tops" or high top boots, which are generally worn when mounted, as the field and staff were on this occasion. We, however, would suggest more uniformity in the length of the tops, for none were alike; and as for the major, he wore his high enough for the full rank of a colonel of dragoons. Brigadier-General Ward and nearly every member of his staff was present, and during the execution of the battalion movements the general assisted the field officers in assuming guides, etc. The regiment has but nine companies at present; therefore in forming division the left company, at the suggestion of the brigade commander, instead of halting during the main portion of the drill, formed a single rank, forming a frontage equal to the other five divisions of the battalion, thereby enabling it to participate in all movements of the drill.

The following returns, furnished by Adjutant Wm. J. Harding, show a net gain of 27 and net loss of 12. Company B, we observe, still leads in numbers, but is this year closely followed by Company A:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	13	1	14
Band.....	40	—	40
Company A.....	61	8	69
Company B.....	64	15	79
Company C.....	40	15	55
Company D.....	48	20	68
Company E.....	37	15	52
Company F.....	43	17	60
Company G.....	41	15	56
Company H.....	47	21	68
Company I.....	53	3	56
Total.....	487	129	616

Seventy-first Infantry, Colonel Harry Rockafeller, inspected and mustered at Tompkins Square on Wednesday last. The regiment entered the ground at about fifteen minutes after the designated hour, 2:30 P. M. It presented an equalized frontage of twelve files, and made a very handsome appearance, as usual, in full marching order, and neat blue uniforms and white cross-belts. The "American Guard" is an excellent representative command, and is always greeted as such wherever it goes. The Seventy-first is a standard regiment, and although it may not be so proficient in guard drill as the Seventh or Twenty-second, as was proven on this occasion, it has material in its ranks which is unexcelled by that in any of the National Guard organizations of the State. The inspection of the regiment drew together a large assemblage of spectators, who manifested their appreciation of this favorite command by careful criticism of its material and every movement. The inspection, as usual, was preceded by a review, Colonel Rockafeller receiving this, accompanied by the inspector, Major Gilon, Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott assuming command of the battalion. During this ceremony the regiment appeared steady and preserved a perfect alignment; but the passage in review was faulty, as the company guides, as a rule, failed to perform well their part. As a consequence, the companies in wheeling overlapped them. The passage in review, at the request of the First brigade commander, General Ward, was therefore repeated, but with no better effect. The companies made a fine appearance in the "passage," but the salutes of the officers were of only average excellence. The staff came near turning out, and saluted General Ward, who occupied a position some distance to the left of the reviewing officer, as also did several officers of the right companies. The General, seeing the mistake, immediately changed his base, when all went as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The commanding officers of the color (G) and ninth (B) companies made the most graceful salutes of the entire battalion; the latter, however, while saluting, omitted to glance at the reviewing officer. The battalion movement which followed was scarcely fair, the marching in line being rather faltering and broken, and the other movements scarcely equal to those of the regiments inspecting on the two days preceding. It seems folly to attempt these executions when it is well known that the regiments have been several months without practice, and without constant practice you cannot expect anything like perfection. General Ward is a careful brigade commander, and has the interest of his command at heart, but he makes a mistake in attempting to act the part of a field officer by changing the positions of markers

and guides during a battalion drill. If the General deems it within his province to rectify errors, he should notify the commanding officer through one of the brigade staff in attendance. We omitted to mention that at the review Lieutenant-Colonel Walcott omitted to give the command "Right shoulder shift." The company commander rectified this error, if error it may be termed. The same thing occurred in the case of the lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, mentioned elsewhere. The fact is, nothing is prescribed in the tactics at a review of a battalion for this consecutive change of the manual, but in all other reviews of large bodies of troops, and in the general rules for reviews in the Appendix, paragraph 9, states that "while troops are on the march, arms will be carried at right shoulder shift, each regiment being brought to a carry arms when the head of it gets within fifty paces of the reviewing officer, and remain so until its rear has passed him." From the wording of this, we should not infer that this rule was applicable to so small a column as a battalion, and when the marching distance is so short. Custom, however, in the National Guard has made this change a general rule. The inspection and muster which followed the battalion executions were very fairly carried out, the members bringing up their Remington pieces in very good style. We observed that the adjutant conducted the colors to the front before the ranks were opened. With this exception we saw no marked errors. No band was present, although the appended returns include it in the muster, it having been inspected by special permission at the previous parade of the regiment.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff.....	7	1	8
Non-commissioned Staff.....	6	0	6
Band.....	40	0	40
Company A.....	37	24	61
Company B.....	39	10	49
Company C.....	39	10	49
Company D.....	39	29	68
Company E.....	45	12	57
Company F.....	38	30	68
Company G.....	57	16	73
Company H.....	32	9	41
Company I.....	23	19	42
Company K.....	54	19	73
Total.....	456	179	635

VARIOUS ITEMS.—The rifle practice of the Twenty-eighth regiment which took place October 9 at the Myrtle avenue park was exceedingly successful. The regiment paraded 300 men, made a splendid appearance, and exhibited good shooting. Many prominent citizens were present.....Battery B, Second division, is in want of a captain to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Captain Waackermann, the late commander, who eloped with the wife of one of the members. He was just 67 years of age, and she is but 26.....The various companies of the Thirty-second regiment have commenced their drills. Companies D, F, B, and H are under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger, and Companies E, G, A, and C are under Major Fred. J. Karcher. The regiment will be inspected on the 26th of October at the Union base-ball grounds. If a ball match should take place on that day, where will the inspection come off? The officers and sergeants of the Thirty-second assemble every Friday evening for theoretical instructions; on this evening several companies likewise assemble for drill. On these occasions the colonel places a field officer in command, and orders the officers and sergeants to leave the companies for the purpose of attending the theoretical instructions. This has caused some little grumbling among the officers and sergeants of these companies, whose desire is to drill with their respective companies. Colonel Roehr, who undoubtedly has the welfare of his command at heart, should endeavor to make some change of evening for these necessary instructions, so that they will not interfere with the regular practice drills of the companies referred to.....The Brooklyn Herald says: "It is rumored that the German members of the National Guard State of New York will not participate in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis." Do the commandants of our German regiments propose to disobey the orders of their superior officers? The rumor, we think, has no foundation; nor is there any good reason for entertaining any such feeling toward a foreign guest. Members of the National Guard must remember that when they join the service and don their uniform they are representative Americans, and that the fact of their belonging by nativity to any other nation has nothing to do with their duties as members of the State or United States service.....A commission of three officers of the Seventh regiment, headed by Captain Allison, went up to New Haven on Tuesday for the purpose of testing the Remington and Van Choate-Brown breech-loaders. The trial was conducted on the grounds of the Whitney Arms Company at Whitneyville. The tests with defective cartridges were unusually severe, and resulted in the utter demoralization of the challenging system, the three guns presented being disabled. The Remington issued from the test, in which it was ably handled by Mr. Alvord, entirely unaffected by the extraordinary trial, and clean enough to fire an indefinite number of rounds; while its competitor was essentially "done up brown.".....The following appointments are announced on the staff of the major-general command: First division: James R. O'Beirne (formerly brevet brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers), to be quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice McClure, resigned; Frank Wisley, to be commissary of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Vilmar, elected to the colonelcy of the Eleventh Infantry.....A General Court-martial will convene at headquarters of the Second brigade, Irving Hall, on November 2, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Unbekant, Eleventh regiment, Second brigade, First division N. G. S. N. Y. Detail for the court: Brigadier-General William G. Ward, First brigade; Colonel W. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth regiment; Colonel F. W. Sterry, Sixth regiment; Major Geo. R. Schieffelin, First brigade staff, judge-advocate.....The ranks of the Thirteenth Infantry have been maternally increased recently by the marriage of Lieutenant Brooks of Company B, and Lieutenant Miles of Company F.....The assembly for theoretical instruction, in accordance with First division orders, on Tuesday evening was made interesting by the hearty responses of Colonel Fisk and the unwarranted tilt between General Varian of the Third brigade, and Colonel Conkling of the Eighty-fourth, the latter, in the eyes of all present, acting anything but the part of a good officer of the National Guard.

OUT-OF-TOWN ITEMS.

ALBANY.—*Tenth Infantry's Appeal Dismissed.*—We give below the result of Lieutenant Nichol's appeal to the Commander-in-Chief relative to the election of Colonel Benton. The result is as we anticipated, and perfectly in accordance with the true merits of the case. The opinion of Judge-Advocate James B. Craig is very exhaustive and explicit, and we trust it and the final remarks from General Headquarters will put a stop to these nonsensical appeals:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1871.

General Orders No. 18.

I. The Commander-in-Chief has had under consideration the ap-

peal of First Lieutenant Chas. C. Nichols from the decision of Brigadier-General D. M. Woodhall, confirming the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel S. Benton as colonel of the Tenth regiment, Ninth brigade, and Third division National Guard of the State of New York, and has dismissed the same for the reasons contained in the following opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General:

[We omit the merely formal portion of the judge-advocate's letter to Adjutant-General Stonehouse, and his introductory summary of the case, publishing, however, the essential portions of the opinion in full, as follows.—EDITOR ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.]

The facts disclosed by the record show that none of the requirements of the Code in relation to notifying the officers entitled to vote at this election were strictly complied with. The notice for the election bears date August 1, and the time of the election is therein fixed for August 5, only four days thereafter, while section 72 of the Code requires "that the notice shall specify the time and place of holding the election, and be served at least five days before such election shall take place."

It does not appear, however, that any objection was taken at the election by any one present at the election on the ground of insufficiency of notice; and the presence of twenty-six out of twenty-eight officers entitled to vote at such election was a waiver of any irregularity of notice on their part.

The question presented in the appeal is, therefore, was the failure to notify Lieutenant Nichols five days before the election sufficient ground to justify the Commander-in-Chief in refusing to approve of the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Benton?

In order to determine this it will be useful to consider the facts in relation to the service of notice on Lieutenant Nichols.

I find from the testimony submitted to me that Lieutenant Nichols was not notified until August 2, and therefore not five days before the election. But it further appears from the testimony taken in the case that Lieutenant Nichols was absent from the city of Albany on the 1st day of August, returned on the 2d, and remained in Albany until the afternoon of the 4th, and that he duly received his notice of the election on the 2d day of August for the fifth of that month. Notwithstanding this insufficient notice, in conversation with Lieutenant-Colonel Benton, Lieutenant Nichols, on the 2d or 3d of August, promised him to attend the election, and gave his word of honor that he would vote for him. The testimony of Lieutenant Nichols on this point is evasive and unsatisfactory, but on the whole I am satisfied that the above facts are true. He, Lieutenant Nichols, notwithstanding this promise, left the city before the election, and was not present thereat.

Lieutenant Nichols now appeals from the decision of the brigadier-general who presided at the election, and his reasons and conclusions on appeal, and through his counsel, urges eight several grounds of error.

While I cannot assent to all the conclusions arrived at by Brigadier-General Woodhall in his circular of September 8, I am of opinion that his decision of the material point involved in the appeal is correct, and that the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Benton as colonel of the Tenth regiment was legal and should be approved. This conclusion renders it unnecessary for me to discuss either all the points made in Brigadier-General Woodhall's decision, or urged by the counsel for the appellant. I will therefore only notice what I consider the material points at issue.

The ground taken by the appellant is that the election in question is void because "the proper notice was not served upon him five days before said election, as provided by the Military Code of the State of New York."

The want of due service of notice on the appellant is admitted on both sides, but I am of opinion that this omission was not such a defect as would, under the circumstances disclosed in the record, render the election void. I think that the appellant, in order to defeat this election, must show that a number of votes sufficient to change the result of the election had not been properly notified. But I hold that the twenty-six officers present were properly notified to all intents and purposes, since by their presence they have waived their right "to take exception to the want of legal notice." See section 78, Military Code.

All the irregularities as to defect of service and want of proper return were waived by those twenty-six officers. It appears by the papers in the case that of the officers present fifteen were for Lieutenant-Colonel Benton—a clear majority of $\frac{11}{16}$ the officers, twenty-eight in number, entitled to vote. The appellant is therefore not warranted in considering himself aggrieved by the proceedings or by the want of five days' notice, especially as he admits he had notice amply sufficient to have enabled him to have attended the election if he so desired; and the whole testimony shows that his objection to the sufficiency of his notice was merely an afterthought. And besides, his presence and that of the other absentees could not possibly have changed the result.

In arriving at this conclusion, I have been guided by the very rule laid down and so strenuously urged by the appellant's counsel, which I believe to be the correct one, namely, that this election should be governed "by the same rule as obtains in the civil courts in the construction of statutes affecting the meetings of corporate bodies for the purpose of electing officers."

It will be seen, by reference to the decisions in such cases, that an election will not be set aside for every defect or irregularity, or for every non-compliance with the directions of the statute.

In order to set aside the election it must appear that the defect or omission is such a one as would be fatal. The case of the People v. Tuttle, 31 N. Y. 550, is in point, wherein the Court of Appeals held the election of officers of a religious body should not be set aside because illegal votes were received, unless it further appeared that the exclusion of such votes would have changed the result. In *ex parte* Murphy, 7 Cowen, 153, at an annual election of St. Peter's church in the city of New York, held for the choice of four trustees, eight persons were voted for, four of whom had 102 votes and four 100. The voting was by ballot. The inspectors having certified that the four having 102 were duly elected, a motion was made for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against them as unduly elected. One ground of the motion was, that two ballots were put into the box in the names of two persons who were formerly voters, but who had died some weeks before the day of election. The fact was not discovered until after the inspectors had given their certificates, nor did it at the trial appear to whom the two latter votes were given. The court held that "the motion must be denied, for aught that appears, the spurious ballots were for the ticket that was in the minority. To warrant setting aside the election it must appear affirmatively that the successful ticket received a number of improper votes which, if rejected, would have brought it down to a minority. The mere circumstance that improper votes are received will not vitiate an election."

So it has been held that the mode of procedure prescribed by the statute is directory merely, and that an election will not be set aside for non-compliance therewith unless it appears that a compliance with the requirements of the statute would have produced a different result. Thus where the inspectors were not sworn in the form prescribed by the statute but proceeded to act as inspectors; and where also no oath at all was administered to them, the court refused to set aside the election. (*Mohawk v. H. R. R. Co.*, 19 Wend., 135; *Chenango v. Mut. Ins. Co.*, 19 Wend., 635.) So, in the case of the People v. Rankin, 9 Johns., 147, the court held that an election of officers was good after the day provided in the statute, the provision being only directory. (See also *People v. Cook*, 8 N. Y. Rep., p. 67, and *People v. Allen*, 6 Wend., p. 486.)

This seems to be the well-established doctrine both in England and in this country. (See *Prosser v. Foot*, 2 Brown Paul, cases 289; *Pender v. Rex*, 2 Id., 294; *Rex v. Jefferson*, 2 Nev. & M., 487; *Rex v. Winchester*, Mayor, Nev. & P., 274.)

So much for the main point involved.

In regard to the point raised by the appellant that he should have been allowed the privilege of counsel on the hearing of the appeal before Brigadier-General Woodhall, I am of the opinion that the decision of General Woodhall was entirely correct. The point was raised in a case which occurred in Brooklyn, last summer, and which has just been decided by the General Term—*Justices Barnard, Gilbert, and Tappan*, the opinion in which case I had the honor to send you a few days since—and it was there held that even in court-martial cases the accused had no right to appear by counsel.

The above considerations lead irresistibly to the following conclusions:

First. That the notices served on the twenty-six officers present were rendered due and valid by their presence at the election.

Second. That the presence of the appellant and the other absentees could not have possibly changed the result of the election, since, even if they had intended to vote against Lieutenant-Colonel Benton, he would still have received a majority of all the legal votes, viz., fifteen out of twenty-eight.

Third. That the irregularities complained of have resulted in no injury to any person, and the appeal should therefore be denied.

and the election of Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Benton as colonel confirmed.

I have not arrived at these conclusions without some difficulty, and the examination I have necessarily made of the proceedings in this case leads me to remark, that the special attention of officers presiding at elections should be called to the necessity for compliance literally with all the provisions of the Code, otherwise confusion, such as has arisen in this case, must necessarily follow.

I return herewith the papers transmitted with your order of reference.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES B. CRAIG,
Judge-Advocate-General S. N. Y.

II. While the Commander-in-Chief dismisses this appeal, for reasons which appear to him unanswerable, he cannot allow the occasion to pass without impressing upon the officers of the National Guard the duty and the necessity of strict compliance with the direction of the statute in all elections, so that appeals upon technical and formal points may be avoided; such appeals tend to confusion, excite bad feelings among the officers, are prejudicial to discipline, and take up needlessly the time and attention of the superior military authorities.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major, etc.

The Proposed Chicago Trip of the Albany Burgess Corps.—Military excursions in the vicinity of New York State for some reason seem to have invariably directed their course eastward, and it has often been a matter of no little surprise to us that some of the "crack" commands of New York have not made a tour to some of the Western or Southern States. Trips of this nature, if made by standard organizations, would doubtless tend to increase the military ardor of these communities, and greatly aid in building up a National Guard, now fearfully deficient in many of the Western and Southern States of the Union. We observe that the Albany Burgess Corps propose making a tour West next season, regarding which the *Sunday Morning Press* says:

It seems to be generally understood that the Burgess will make a grand western tour next year sometime. Unoubtedly it will be carried through with all the éclat usual to the corps' undertakings. The company will be in reined forty or fifty members, and the staff reorganized and enlarged. The uniforms will be beautified, and a new fatigue one built.

The amount of sight-seeing, information, and travel obtained on so extended an excursion for so small an amount of money, perhaps may not occur again in a lifetime; hence we need not wonder at the stir among many of our young men to participate.

At the approaching election there will be, no doubt, great interest shown, as the officers who will command during the grand excursion will be elected.

The "Scott Guard," Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, of Poughkeepsie, Captain Haubennestel, made an excursion to Albany last week, and were received by the "Harris Guards," Company F, Tenth Infantry, Captain Reilly. The company was handsomely received and very cordially entertained during its visit. During the happy moments of the social reunion, Captain Reilly was presented on behalf of Company F, by Captain Farrell of the *Argus*, with an elegant sword.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston propose making an excursion to London in June, to visit the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of that metropolis, with whom they have been in communication for several years. The expense is estimated at about \$300 in gold per man. The corps celebrated their two hundred and thirty-third anniversary last week.

The School Regiment now numbers seventeen companies, and one or two more will probably be organized shortly, as Dorchester has petitioned for a company, and there is room for another in the Highland School Battalion. The regiment numbers about one thousand members this year, which is an increase of about two hundred. There are nine companies in the High School Battalion, four in the Latin School Battalion, and four in the Roxbury School Battalion.

A portion of the militia located in and around the city of Boston, took an active part in the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Post-office at Boston on Monday. The military portion of the procession was composed of the First battalion cavalry, some 250 strong, and the Boston School regiment, sixteen companies. The Grand Army of the Republic, and masonic societies joined in the grand pageant. The whole affair being tempered with more interest by the presence of President Grant.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard State of New York have been accepted during the months of August and September:

First Brigade—George O. Starr, surgeon, September 6.
Fifth Brigade—Gerard M. Stevens, judge-advocate, September 30.
First Cavalry—Adam Hamann, captain, September 22.
Third Cavalry—Eide H. Schmultz, first lieutenant, September 30.
Troop of Cavalry, Fifth Brigade—Francis H. Kayser, captain, September 30; Joseph Schack, second lieutenant, September 30.
Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Ralph Lissman, commissary, September 26; Jacob Goettel, Jr., first lieutenant, September 26.

Battalion Artillery, Twenty-fifth Brigade—F. W. Parmelee, second lieutenant, August 5; Thomas L. Barnes, first lieutenant, September 22.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—John H. Cameron, first lieutenant, September 26.

Eighth Infantry—D. P. Arnold, quartermaster, September 8.

Thirteenth Infantry—William A. Cameron, first lieutenant, September 30.

Twentieth Infantry—George B. Mulks, adjutant, September 8; L. B. Van Wageningen, captain, September 26.

Twenty-first Infantry—N. R. Hutton, captain, September 5.

Twenty-second Infantry—Theo. P. Austin, second lieutenant, September 8.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Harvey S. Sheldon, second lieutenant, August 23.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—George C. Nichols, captain, September 6.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Francis Naumer, captain, September 30.

Thirty-second Infantry—Herrman Hirschfeld, surgeon, September 26.

Forty-seventh Infantry—R. Lloyd Roberts, first lieutenant, September 23; Ambrose E. Barnes, first lieutenant, September 30.

Forty-ninth Infantry—J. W. Haight, Jr., adjutant, September 22; Lewis W. Eaton, second lieutenant, September 22; William Ferguson, captain, September 22.

Fifty-first Infantry—Sidney Williams, second lieutenant, August 9.

Fifty-fourth Infantry—H. H. Von Dolah, first lieutenant, August 23; E. Blackford, first lieutenant, August 23; Robert J. Lester, captain, August 23.

Seventy-first Infantry—A. T. Francis adjutant, August 5.

Seventy-fourth Infantry—Joseph Wolf, captain, August 8; Chas. A. House, captain, September 26.

Seventy-ninth Infantry—George C. Gourlay, first lieutenant, September 6; P. L. Buchanan, second lieutenant, September 7; James K. C. Walker, assistant surgeon, September 20.

Eighty-third Infantry—Abram Becker, first lieutenant, September 26.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—John J. Farrell, first lieutenant, September 22; Peter Macdonald, captain, September 22; John N. Macklin, second lieutenant, September 22.

Eighty-sixth Infantry—Jacob H. Meech, colonel, September 20.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

A SPANISH infantry regiment has just been armed with the Berdan rifle. The people of New Jersey ought to feel proud.

A DESPATCH from London October 18, announces that her Majesty's training ship *Racer* has again been damaged by a collision.

PRESIDENT Thiers has formally announced to the Legislative Committee that the customs treaty for Alsace and Lorraine has been signed, and now only awaits ratification. M. Thiers states that the principle of reciprocity is recognized; and that the payment of the fourth half milliard of the indemnity to Germany is to be completed before the end of March; that the evacuation of French territory by the Germans will commence within a fortnight after the ratification of the treaty, and that Germany cedes to France a small strip of territory. The *Journal Officiel* says the treaty just concluded with Germany consists of three separate conventions—one territorial, rectifying the frontiers; one financial, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and involving the withdrawal of the German troops from France, and the other relating to the customs. The third and last stipulates that the products of Alsace and Lorraine shall be permitted to enter France free for twelve months, and accords the same privilege to products of France entering those territories.

SIR JOHN FOX BURGOYNE, K. C. B., of the British army, has just died at the advanced age of 89 years. He served in the Mediterranean and the Levant from 1800 to 1807. He took part in the celebrated blockade of Malta, and in the operations which resulted in the capitulation of La Villette. He was present at the taking of Alexandria. He directed the engineering part of many of the sieges in the Peninsula campaign, especially those of Burgos and San Sebastian. He was attached to the expedition against New Orleans as commander of the engineer corps, and planned the attack upon the city and the surprise of Fort Bowyer. In 1830, as colonel, he became head of a commission of "Public Works" in Ireland. He became major-general in 1838, and in 1845 was given the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications. When the Crimean war broke out Sir John went to Constantinople to devise means for the defence of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles against the Russians. His plans were not followed. He then went to the front and opened the first lines of circumvallation against Sebastopol. He took part in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman; but in 1855 he was replaced in the direction of the sappers and miners by Sir Harry Jones. He, however, remained three months longer in the camp, and received the thanks of Lord Raglan on leaving for England. He was decorated with the grand cross of the order of Bath, and was a grand officer of the legion of honor. He became a baronet in 1856.

THERE was a great fight on the last day but one of the autumn manoeuvres in England, distinguished only by the wholly ridiculous conduct of the Prince of Wales in first getting himself and his escort killed, then in getting himself and them taken prisoners, and then in running away. The exploits of the Prince are thus described: "Up from a ravine bursts a troop of hussars, a short stout officer in general's uniform at their head. They wheel and form. They are right in rear of our guns across the neck of the projection. They charge the guns—there are three guns—at headlong speed. But the gunners are not blind. Round go the trails. Into the faces of the galloping horsemen are hurled two rounds of grape and canister from each gun. The smoke blows away, and discloses, as Staveley's staff gallops up, a sensational tableau: the Prince of Wales standing by the officer commanding the artillery detachment, who claim him as their prisoner." His men meanwhile claim the artillery as prisoners. Sir Hope Grant rides up, and decides that the Prince and his hussars could not have lived through such a charge, and must therefore be prisoners. "The words are no sooner out of Sir Hope's mouth than the Prince of Wales, with a wrench round of his horse's head, slips his spurs into him and goes off at a score, his troops following him like a flock of wild ducks. The chase is frantic, Sir Charles Staverley himself heads the gallop after the royal interloper. But the Prince is well mounted, and rides as if he had as many necks as any reckless galloper riding a government mount. He outpaces his pursuers. Round the corner of the wood he goes, taking as he gallops the fire at point blank of the whole Twenty-seventh regiment, and the last we see of him is the iron of his horse's hoofs as he flashes down the steep declivity of the Blackhill road." The Prince is to be congratulated on his horsemanship and dash; but this sort of thing is not even mimic war. The rules of the game ought to be respected even by royal players.

BIRTH.

PHILLIPS.—At Sitka, Alaska Territory, on September 10, 1871, F. C. Phillips, the wife of Dr. Phillips, U. S. Army, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

BROWN—MORRIS.—On the 14th of October, at the Second Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis, Indiana, by the Rev. H. A. Edson, Commander George Brown, U. S. Navy, to Miss KATE, daughter of John D. Morris, Esq., of Indianapolis.

BULLOCK—SEARS.—At St. Bride's church, Liverpool, September 28, by Rev. Canon Falloun, M. A., assisted by the Rev. Philip S. O'Brien, M. A., Irvine S. Bullock, Esq., to ELLA CLITZ, eldest daughter of Henry B. Sears, Esq., formerly of the U. S. Army.

RAY—HARMAN.—On Wednesday, October 11, 1871, at Alexandria, Va., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. F. W. Hemmenway, Lieutenant P. H. Ray, U. S. Army, to ANNIE, daughter of Allen C. Harman, Esq. (No cards.)

DIED.

LORING.—At Fort Riley, Kansas, on Wednesday night, October 4, 1871, at a quarter to 12, of marasmus, LEONARD Y., aged ten months and six days, youngest son of Sophia L. and Leonard Y. Loring, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

KINGSBURY.—At Lyons, France, September 25, 1871, Julie Louise, wife of Lieutenant W. E. Kingsbury, Eleventh Infantry, aged 26 years.